The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

The Metropolis Rescued from Her Enemies.

Machinations of the "Young Democracy" Foiled.

The Charter, Police and Supervisors' Bills Killed.

Mortification of the Conspirators Against Order.

What the Future May Have in Store for New-York.

Tweed to be Removed from the Street Department.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 22, 1870.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal this morning the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole—Col. M. C. MURPHY in the chair—on the special order of the day, the consideration of the New-York Police bill, the Supervisors' bill, and the balance of the Anti-Ring charter. All the New-York Senators—TWEED, GENET, CREAMER, NORTON and BRADLEY—came down from the other House and took seats in various parts of the Chamber to listen to the debate. The Chairman, in the excess of his zeal, was disposed at first to cut off debate by his rulings, and rush the bills through in post haste, but after receiving an intimation from some of his colleagues that such a course was not desired by the friends of the bills, he finally concluded to recognize Mr. WHITE, who first arose to address the Committee, as being in order.

THE DEBATE OPENED.

Mr. WHITE proceeded to say that, being the only member of the minority party from New-York City, he deemed it proper to inform the House briefly of the history of the present Police system of that City. In so doing he did not desire to discuss the bills from a party standpoint. He was in favor of local government everywhere so long as the people of a locality did their duty; but when they neglected to give the people good government it was the right and the duty of the Legislature to interfere. This was the case with the origin of the New-York Commissions. Mr. WHITE then described the condition of things in New-York at the time the present Police Commission was established—how the Police force was composed of rowdies, thieves and felons, and was simply the body-guard of FERNANDO WOOD, who even went to the extent of barricading himself in the City Hall, with four hundred armed policemen around him, to prevent the service on him by the Sheriff of a civil process. This condition of things was the reason for the creation of the present Police system of New-York, which was asked for by good men of all parties, and he submitted whether, in the opinion of every honest man, it was not an improvement over the system that preceded it. It was created in 1857, and was made non-partisan, and had so continued to this day. This was the system that it is now proposed to break down, and return to the system existing during the reign of FERNANDO WOOD. He then pointed out the defects in the bill—how it fixed no limit to the number of policemen or the expense of the force, and enabled the new Commissioners to turn out every man in the force without cause. The bill destroyed not only the unity of the system, but its efficiency, and turned the Police into a party machine. In conclusion, he said he had received remonstrances from leading men of both parties against the passage of this bill, and he read from Ex-Chief of Police GEORGE W. MATSELL, who characterized the bill as an "act to subvert law and order," and deliver the City into the hands of thieves, desperadoes, rowdies and vagabonds.

A DEFENCE OF THE POLICE BILL.

Mr. KIERNAN followed Mr. WHITE, and said that this bill was acceptable to a large majority of the representatives from New-York, and for that reason, if for no other, ought to pass. But there were other reasons. The great Democratic principle of allowing each locality to regulate its own affairs was involved in this bill, and no true Democrat could afford to put himself on record against it. Not only Democrats, but a large number of leading Republicans of New-York, he said, were in favor of wiping out all the Commissions in that City. He proceeded to show that Democratic majorities in New-York had increased year by year under these Commissions, a fact which he attributed, not to Democratic frauds and repeaters, but to the unpopularity of the Commissions. In conclusion he asked, in the name of the Constitution and in the name of justice, that the Democratic members support the bill; he also asked Republicans who had introduced bills here to give to their respective localities the power of electing their own Police to come up and support the bill.

PETER MITCHELL, who aspires to be one of the Police Commissioners under the bill, next took the floor and recounted the numerous murders committed in New-York where no arrest had been made, to show the inefficiency of the present Police. He also attempted to show inconsistency on the part of Ex-Chief MATSELL, who, he said, had repeatedly criticised the present Police system in the severest terms.

POSITION OF OWEN MURPHY.

OWEN MURPHY followed MITCHELL, and denied the right of any five Senators to fix up a Police bill without consulting the delegation or the people of New-York. He had not met a Democrat in his district who did not desire the defeat of this bill. Nobody wanted it except a few tricksters who aimed to get control of the City of New-York. It was intended merely to control the next election.

KIERNAN several times interrupted Mr. MURPHY while he was speaking, and at the close of his remarks he arose and accused MURPHY of having come to the Legislature three years ago and voted against his party on every measure.

Mr. MURPHY retorted by saying that he was elected to this House three years ago over the combined opposition of the Ring and all the thieves and vagabonds of his district. [Great applause in the gallery.] He would like to have the gentleman (KIERNAN) point out any real Democratic measure that he had opposed with his vote. He denied there had been one. He had never dodged his vote and retired into the ante-room when the yeas and nays were called, as the gentleman (KIERNAN) had. [Laughter.]

Mr. MITCHELL wanted to know if the Senators and a large majority of the Assemblymen from New-York had not agreed to this bill.

OWEN MURPHY—I am not aware whether they have or not.

Mr. KIERNAN resumed, and said that the New-York delegation had met in caucus, all being present except MURPHY, and passed a resolution that every member of the delegation should be bound by the caucus. He proceeded to say that MURPHY had been repudiated by his party in New-York.

Mr. JACOBS rose to a point of order. He said he objected and should hereafter object to personalities of every description.

Mr. KIERNAN concluded by calling upon the country Democrats to rally to the support of the bill.

AN APPEAL TO COUNTRY MEMBERS.

Speaker HITCHMAN then took the floor, and attempted to whip in his party friends by representing the bill as a Democratic measure. He said he expected nothing from the minority; he wanted nothing from them. It belonged to the party in the majority to decide the legislation of this House, and they were willing to be held responsible for it. This closed the debate on the Police bill, and the motion of Mr. KIERNAN, that, when the Committee rise, it report the bill to the House and recommend its passage, was decided carried.

THE OTHER BILLS.

The bill to reorganize the Board of Supervisors was next taken up and disposed of in the same way without discussion. The new charter came next in order, and Mr. KIERNAN said the New-York Assembly delegation were substantially agreed upon its provisions, but as some amendments might be necessary, he moved that when the Committee rise it report progress on the bill and ask leave to sit again, which was carried without debate.

DEATH OF THE POLICE BILL.

The Committee then rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair. Mr. BURNS, of New-York, now moved that the first of the three bills—the Police bill—be recommitted to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and on this motion he moved the previous question. Great excitement followed this motion; three or four members demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken, and the previous question was ordered by a vote of 71 to 35. The question then recurring on the motion to recommit and strike out the enacting clause, Mr. HUSTED called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion to recommit prevailed by a vote of 70 to 42. During the call of the roll several members got off little speeches in explanation of their votes. Mr. DECKER, Mr. HUSTED and Mr. MOONEY said that as the bill now stood it failed to repeal the Metropolitan Police, so far as the counties of Westchester and Richmond were concerned, and as they did not like to have those counties saddled with the expense of the old Commission they could not vote for the present bill. Mr. KIERNAN finding the bill was lost, changed his vote to the affirmative in order to be able to move a reconsideration. He made the motion as soon as the vote was declared, and coupled with it that the motion be laid on the table, which would enable it to be called up at a future time. This was voted down, when a motion to reconsider, unaccompanied by a motion to lay on the table, was made and carried, and the bill was permanently killed.

THE FIGHT OVER THE SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors' bill next came up, on the question of agreeing with the report of the Committee, and, on motion of Mr. ALVORD, was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause—the vote being nearly the same as on the Police bill. During all the discussion, Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, who was present the whole time, prudently refrained from opening his mouth; but when the question on the Supervisors' bill came up, JACOBS, of Kings, took occasion to supply FIELDS' place for the nonce, and deliver a political and moral lecture to his fellow Democrats. He did not call them thieves and rascals, and accuse them all of bribery and corruption, after the manner of his great prototype; but he regretted exceedingly, in fact he was grieved, pained, mortified and affected almost to tears, to see the Democratic Party of the Legislature throwing away in one short hour the fruits of their great victory last Fall, and casting themselves into the arms of the Republicans. What would their constituents say? What would the world say of such treason? It was really disgraceful, disheartening, demoralizing, not to say diabolical. Had the Democracy on this floor forgotten how the Metropolitan Police was used during the war, as a tool of the tyrannical Lincoln Government, to arrest and incarcerate Democrats in Fort Lafayette? Had they forgotten it, he asked? [A Voice—"Served them right if they were copperhead Democrats."] And now were they going to perpetuate this same Police Commission? It looked as though they were; in fact, he supposed it was a settled thing. "Go on, then," said he, "and consummate the iniquity." JACOBS was nearly overcome at this point, and, after destroying the effect of all he had said by announcing that he knew nothing of the character of the bills under consideration; that he hadn't read either of them, but that it was enough for him that they had been presented and urged by the New-York delegation, he sank back in his seat.

THE CALL OF THE ROLL.

BERGEN and PETER MITCHELL followed in a similar strain, but more feebly, and the roll call went on. Mr. NELSON, of Rockland, who had voted against the Police bill, arose when his name was called and stated that he did not propose to say anything on these bills, but he was getting restive under the "swaggering insolence of certain members, who charged every man who voted against these bills with being no Democrat." He claimed to be as good a Democrat as any man on this floor, and he voted emphatically "aye," (i. e. to recommit the bill and strike out the enacting clause.) Mr. SNOW, of Otsego, in explaining his vote, said he had been a Democrat thirty-six years; he had supported Democratic measures, and none but Democratic measures, ever since he had a vote. But with reference to this New-York legislation, what had we seen here? We had seen two complete charters for New-York presented here, both of which had been killed or abandoned by their friends. Now, when the New-York delegation could agree long enough among themselves to present us a charter for that City that was reasonable and Democratic, and would stick to it, he was ready to go with them; but he was tired of this special and piecemeal legislation and he would vote against it.

THE DOOM OF THE CHARTER.

The charter came next in order, and a motion to disagree from the report of the Committee (which allowed them to sit again) was carried by the same vote that killed the others. In each case a motion to reconsider was voted down, and thus the entire programme of the "Young Democracy" was upset, and the "reorganization of the local government of the City of New-York" remains where it was at the beginning of the session.

DEMORALIZATION.

Mr. KIERNAN fired a last shot on behalf of the vanquished and retreating "young Democracy," in the shape of a resolution declaring that the Democratic party, as represented in this Legislature, were in favor of the "Commissions," one and all, now existing in New-York City. The Speaker decided the resolution out of order, and the house, by a unanimous vote, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE FUTURE.

The action of today is generally regarded as the end of all attempts at legislation for the City Government of New-York during the present session, although there may possibly be an effort made to get up a third charter before the session closes. It will have to be very different from Charters Nos. 1 and 2, in order to get the united support of the dominant party in the Legislature. Much credit is due Mr. HUSTED, Mr. WHITE, Mr. ALVORD, and others, for their tact and management in thus securing the defeat of measures that would turn the Metropolis over to the control of the worst class of her citizens. Sheriff O'BRIEN, JOHN MORRISSEY, and their followers, are completely taken aback by the result of today's proceedings, and are about packing up their duds for the evening train to New-York. S.

The Bitterness of Defeat—The Young Democracy Enraged—The Harbor Appointments—The Fields-Ainsworth Investigation—The Sectarian Schools.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The ignominious defeat of the O'Brien Democracy in the Assembly is the only topic of conversation this evening. They ascribe their overthrow first to one cause and then to another, and cast the blame on this or that man, according as the humor takes them. Gov. HOFFMAN comes in for his share of the cursing, and they swear he shall not have a single delegate from New-York at the next State Convention. Grand Sachem TWEED is also charged with having worked for the defeat of the bills in the Assembly, after having made his record in their favor in the Senate. Every Democrat who voted against them is accused of having accepted a bribe varying in amount from five thousand to ten thousand dollars, and the "Young Democracy" are enraged to think so much money was floating about without their getting a share. They would all have voted against the bills at that price.

HARBOR MASTERS AND PORT WARDENS.

Gov. HOFFMAN sent in to the Executive Session of the Senate today a list of appointments for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens of New-York, headed by GEO. S. JONES, of Steuben County, as Captain of the Port. It would appear from this that the Governor has backed down in his fight with the Senate, as that body has not yet confirmed his favorite nominee, MCCONIHIE, for Capital Police Commissioner.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by TOM FIELDS against Mr. AINSWORTH, and *vice versa*, in the Assembly on Friday last, held a meeting this evening and took the testimony of several witnesses, but nothing was elicited beyond what was stated on the floor of the House, and the Committee will probably report that both FIELDS and AINSWORTH were excited and that their mutual accusation were of a Pickwickian character. Mr. FRANKLIN testified to the fearful oaths that he heard FIELDS make use of toward AINSWORTH, and said that he heard a Senator make use of similar language in the Assembly today, when the Police bill was defeated. He was wondering what means had been brought to bear to defeat the bill, when FRANKLIN told him that such language as he had just used had contributed a good deal toward it. This is no doubt true. The "hay-loft and cheese-press Democracy" have got tired of being bullied, browbeaten and cursed into voting as New-York Senators and Assemblymen dictate, and they will hereafter act independently.

REMOVAL OF TWEED AGREED ON.

A caucus of the Young Democracy was held in Senator GENET's room, at the Delavan to-night, when it was agreed to remove Grand Sachem TWEED from the office of Deputy Street Commissioner, for his supposed agency in defeating their bills. He will be removed forthwith.

THE CASE OF JOHN REAL.

In the Court of Appeals the case of JOHN REAL, convicted in New-York of the murder of a policeman, occupied the attention of the Court for almost the entire day. Ex-Judge STUART made a very able argument for the prisoner.

A DISPOSITION TO ADJOURN.

The New-York delegation, having failed in their schemes for the reorganization of the City Government, and demoralized their party in the Legislature, are now talking of a speedy adjournment. But they will find themselves as impotent to adjourn the Legislature without the consent of the country Democracy as they are to pass their bills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hearing in the case of The People *vs.* REAL took place before the Court of Appeals today, District-Attorney GARVIN appearing for the people, and Judge STUART for the prisoner. The Assembly Committee on Education met this afternoon, and agreed, by a vote of 5 to 2, to report for consideration to-morrow the bill to repeal the law appropriating money to sectarian schools.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 22.

The following measures were introduced:

Relative to the prosecution of bastardy bonds in Kings County; to amend the act to prevent fraud in the sale of passenger tickets.

The following were passed:

To incorporate the Association of the Bar of New-York; incorporating the Ladies' Aid Society of New-York.

EXECUTIVE VETOES.

The Governor vetoed the bills imposing fines for fast driving on the bridges between Lysander and Schroeppel, and at Binghamton. The vetoes were laid on the table. The bill excepting Oneida and Schoharie from the operations of the act in reference to fees of County Treasurers was also vetoed, and the veto was sustained and the bill lost by a vote of 2 to 16. The Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Amending the charter of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York; authorizing a dissolution of the charitable, benevolent, religious and missionary societies, and the payment of their debts; to amend the charter of St. Luke's Hospital; amending the charter of the Insurers' Indemnity Company of New-York; amending the act for improving Union-street, Brooklyn; incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art; relative to safe deposit companies, allowing them to make advances, collect coupons, interests and dividends on bonds, &c., deposited with them; requiring the completion of Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, by the 1st of September next.

A bill to incorporate the New-York Stock Exchange Room was introduced.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on three bills relating to the government of the County of New-York: The Supervisor bill; to reorganize the Police Department of the City and County of New-York, and in relation to the local government of the City of New-York and the maintenance thereof.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE BILL.

The Police bill was first considered. The Speaker moved to substitute the Senate bill (which is in all parts similar) for the House bill: which was carried.

Mr. WHITE gave a detailed history of the old system, comparing it with the present, and pointed out the improvements made. He deprecated and opposed a return to the old system as proposed in this bill.

Mr. KIERNAN replied in defence of the bill. He said its provisions were in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the people of New-York City, and, also, in accordance with the Constitution of the State, and under them the people of the City would take care of their interests to their own satisfaction. He referred to the special legislation with regard to New-York, which had been perpetrated by the Republican Party, and claimed that the Democratic majority in that city had been increased from 47,000 in 1867 to 70,000 in 1869 by that very special legislation. He then called attention to the fact that the Republican Party had determined to take a stand against legislation, and he called upon that party represented here to go with the Democracy and repeal the special legislation with regard to New-York City.

Mr. HITCHMAN said the debate had taken a strange course. There was here a bill of the utmost importance to the City, and these internal cavilings and disagreements should not have the slightest weight. He called upon the majority of the House to give the City the system provided for in this bill, and proceeded at some length to explain the bill and its provisions, together with the effect they would produce in behalf of good government in the City. He declared that the Representatives of New-York in this Legislature, the five Senators in the Senate, and the twenty out of twenty-one members of this House from New-York, were ready and willing to take the responsibility of this act. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

THE SUPERVISORS' BILL AND CHARTER.

The next bill taken up was the Supervisors' bill, providing for their election by Assembly Districts, &c. Ordered to a third reading without debate.

The next taken up was the act in relation to the local Government of the City of New-York and maintenance thereof, being the new charter. Ordered to a third reading without debate.

THE POLICE BILL KILLED.

In the House Mr. BURNS moved that the Police bill be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and on that moved the previous question, which was ordered by 71 to 35. The question was divided and the House refused to recommit the bill. The question was then taken on striking out the enacting clause, and it was carried by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Alvord, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Bemus, Berry, Blossom, Bolt, S. L. Brown, Burns, Butterfield, J. Davis, J. T. Davis, Delano, Deming, Dimmick, Ely, C. N. Flenagin, Foster, Franklin, Graham, Gleason, Green, Hasbrouck, Haver, Horton, Hall, Husted, Hyatt, Jerrard, Johnson, Jones, Kiernan, Kilham, Krack, Lanahan, Littlejohn, Lowery, Maddox, Merchant, Miner, Mooney, Moseley, Mulford, O. Murphy, Nelson, Northup, Ostman, Palmer, Parker, Pierce, Remer, Roberts, Selkreg, Seward, Sniper, Stevenson, Sturges, Sweet, Taft, Tighe, Van Steenburgh, West, White, Wilson, Winans, Wood, Wright—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Allaben, Bamer, Banker, Bennett, Bergen, Blair, J. Brown, Campbell, Carey, Cavanagh, Cook, Coon, Cullen, Decker, Emple, Fields, Flagg, Flanagan, Frear, Fuller, Hathaway, Hennessey, Howe, Irving, Jacobs, Martine, Mitchell, M. C. Murphy, W. D. Murphy, Nachtman, Patrick, Payne, Pearsall, Plunkitt, Ransom, Rosan, Shanahan, Slight, the Speaker, Steele, Young—42.

Mr. KIERNAN, who voted in the affirmative for the purpose, moved a reconsideration and that the motion lie on the table. The list having been gone through once, Mr. KIERNAN called for the absentees, saying, "The destroying angel may have passed through the House of Israel last night." The motion to lay on the table was lost by 42 to 70. The question was then on reconsidering.

Mr. JACOBS said he desired to ask a favor of the new majority of the House. He wished to recover his scattered senses, and therefore moved an adjournment.

The yeas and nays were called for, and he withdrew his motion. The motion to reconsider was then negatived—38 to 67.

THE CHARTER AND SUPERVISORS' BILL KILLED.

The question was then announced on agreeing to order the new Charter bill to a third reading.

Mr. JACOBS, with much feeling, reviewed the action of those members of the Democratic Party who had voted with the Republicans, and suggested that this, and the other bill also, be now destroyed.

Mr. ALVORD moved that this bill be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. BERGEN, when his name was called, denounced the action of the Democrats who voted with the Republicans.

Mr. SNOW said he had served the Democratic Party for thirty years. He proposed to serve it today. He did not propose to engage in any special legislation for New-York. Here we find a Committee reporting bills piecemeal. He would not support business of that sort. Let them bring in a general bill and he would vote for it.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by 67 to 45. Messrs. BURNS and MURPHY voted in the negative.

Mr. ALVORD moved a reconsideration. Lost.

The question was then taken on granting leave to sit again on the Supervisors' bill, and leave was not granted, thus killing that bill; also a motion to reconsider was lost.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORTES AND VICTOR.

The steam-ships *Cortes* and *Victor*, from Havana March 17, reached this port last night. By the courtesy of the pursers of both vessels our special correspondence, printed below, came promptly to hand.

General Review of the Military Situation in the Island—Causes, Effects and Future Chances of Military Movements—Spanish and Cuban Ships—Trouble of an American Consul.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

We are at present in a state of comparative uncertainty regarding the probable course of events, or the turn affairs may take. Sympathisers with the Cuban cause are quiet, and appear to be satisfied with the news they receive from home and abroad. The Spaniards continue to believe that the revolution is over, and that only isolated and powerless bands of insurgents remain in the field.

GEN. JOURDAN.

Gen. JOURDAN's head-quarters were at Maganbomba last week, and he is now in the Caunao region. JOURDAN is undoubtedly a very able man, but if rumor is to be believed he is thoroughly disgusted with the so-called civil administration, or House of Representatives. CESPEDES gives no sign of life, and certainly has not shown any talent as a military leader. It is the old story of JEFF. DAVIS and some of his Generals over again. JOURDAN appears to be hampered in his movements by the orders of the President or other executive bodies, that is to say, if the intercepted correspondence of different Cuban leaders give a correct view of the matter. That some of this intercepted correspondence has been of great use to the Spaniards is abundantly proven by the failure of JOURDAN's well-contrived and carefully-worked-out plan to prevent the Spanish troops from leaving the Cinco Villas or advancing from Puerto Principe to the very center of the Cuban strongholds.

PROSPECTS.

Both parties will be compelled to undergo much privation and many sufferings before either will be enabled to say that the day is theirs. The idea of many Spaniards that the revolution will be over before May is simply preposterous. There is no proof to warrant such a foolish idea. The war will remain in a state of abeyance from May until November. Spain will be compelled to send about 10,000 or more soldiers to replenish the losses caused by sickness, bullet or because the time of the soldiers has expired. The Cubans must make strenuous efforts to bring arms and ammunition, and if possible some good leaders into the country, and then the rest of the world will simply be in the same state of uncertainty as hitherto, and, Macawber-like, will wait for something to turn up. The insurgents appear to find little difficulty in maintaining themselves nearly all over the Island, which the Spaniards cannot do. There is an immense difference between a regular army and bodies of men who have scanned every inch of the country, are thoroughly acclimatized and know where to look for something to eat. In some parts of the Camagues the Cubans have been raising different kinds of fruits and vegetables, and beef being a plentiful article, there is little fear of their starving. The whole war is reduced to nothing but a grand hunt, where superior powers of endurance and cunning will decide.

TROUBLES OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

A matter of the utmost importance to Congress and to the people of the United States, and one which will bring up a lengthy controversy in the Senate and House of Representatives, has just taken place. On the 22d of February of the present year, a letter from the then Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. A. E. PHILLIPS, and dated Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 3, 1870, was read before Congress, having been sent to that body by Secretary FISH. This letter was published in the TIMES of the following day. The tenor of the communication was to demonstrate the great insecurity of life in the Eastern Department, the cruelties committed by Spaniards, and especially the loyal Catalonian volunteers, against inoffensive and peaceable citizens, and the utter disregard of law. The New-York correspondents of the Havana journals seized on this item with avidity, and the Havana Press commented on the information of Consul PHILLIPS in a very severe and forcible manner, qualifying him as an insurgent and liar. Whether everything occurred exactly as Consul PHILLIPS has narrated in his communication remains to be investigated, but the probability is that he has not exaggerated in the least, the same statements and charges having been made by the English and French Consuls of the same city. The steamer had hardly carried the papers containing Mr. PHILLIPS' letter to Santiago de Cuba when a fearful commotion was produced among the Spaniards in general, and the Catalonian volunteers in particular. Threats of lynching Mr. PHILLIPS were made, and for a moment it seemed as if the Catalan volunteers, accompanied by a mob, would carry their threat into execution. In the meantime Mr. PHILLIPS had hoisted the American flag and placed a number of sailors from American merchant vessels to act as sentries. The present American Consul, Mr. PARSONS, who arrived at Santiago a few weeks ago, called immediately on the Governor to demand the necessary protection for Vice-Consul PHILLIPS, who expressed a desire to have his passport furnished him so as to leave the following day by the French steamer *Darien* for Jamaica. It was generally asserted that groups of armed volunteers were posted at different places along the street to shoot Mr. PHILLIPS on his way to the steamer, but if such bands really had been formed, they were dissuaded from taking any action by the President and members of the Circulo Español, the leading political Club. The President and Secretary of this Club, with a copy of the letter read before Congress in their possession, called on Mr. PHILLIPS in order to demand of him the reasons for writing such a letter, which they declared to be calumnious in its character and untrue in its statements, they expressing their wonder that Dr. PHILLIPS, whom they had known for several years, should have written such a document. Thereupon Consul PHILLIPS denied under his signature having written or signed any such letter as the one produced and read before Congress, the following communication appearing in the Santiago journals:

CUBA, March 8, 1870.

To the Director of the Circulo Español:

MY DEAR SIR: I have read with disgust in the Havana *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba* certain indecent phrases and unmerited insults, directed against Catalonian volunteers and the dignified chiefs who command them, and also those against the natives of Catalonia, residing in this city, with many of whom I am acquainted, and whom I esteem as they merit. These phrases referring to the American Consul are attributed to me. This is a very annoying matter to me, it is a calumny, as I did not and could not have written such expressions. And as I am about to leave today for the United States in order to demand an explanation about this, to me, so injurious correspondence, and not having time for further explanation, I hope that you will persuade all the gentlemen belong to the Circulo or your friends of my most sincere esteem and appreciation, making such public use of these lines as you may deem convenient. Adieu to my friends.

Your most obedient servant,
A. E. PHILLIPS.

The following day Mr. PHILLIPS left town without being molested. There is a report afloat that Mr. PHILLIPS merely wrote the above letter in order to appease popular fury and embark in safety, and if it really expresses the sentiments of Mr. PHILLIPS, how will he reconcile the communication to his Government with the published letter? QUASIMODO.

TELEGRAMS.

The Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte at Tours.

Napoleon Proposing Constitutional Reforms.

Alleged Inhumanity of an English Captain at Sea.

A Terrific Boiler Explosion in Pennsylvania.

EUROPE.

The Bonaparte Trial—The Prince Almost Hissed—Insulting Conduct of Paul de Cassagnac.

TOURS, March 22.—The High Court of Justice opened its session at 11 this morning. Slight changes were made in the arrangement of the Court room. The Judges now sit at the upper end of the hall, with the Procureur-General and his assistants on their right, the clerks and officers of the Court in the center, and the jury, the prisoner with his counsel and the reporters on the left. The remainder of the apartment is devoted to spectators, but the space is very limited. The first witness examined today was M. MILLIERE, who came into the Court between two *gendarmes*. He gave his testimony with firmness, but made no attempt at display. He said the letter sent by Prince BONAPARTE to ROCHEFORT was not a provocation, but an insult. Being asked why he wore arms, he replied that he lived in a district outside of the city, and going home late at night was obliged to carry arms for self-protection. He incidentally blamed the Government for the delay in the arrest of the Prince after the shooting, whereupon he was reprimanded by the President of the Court. The Prince rose excitedly, and declared that MILLIERE and GROUSSET had both sworn that they would yet shoot him. This the witness positively denied, and the audience seemed inclined to hiss the Prince. The Procureur-General insisted that the witness should be removed to prison, and the lawyers for the prosecution demanded that he remain and give the remainder of his testimony. The Court decided that the witness should remain, and he concluded his testimony. Several servants of the accused were placed on the stand, and some of his personal friends were examined. The latter damaged the defense by displaying too much zeal. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC was next examined. He was insulting in his manner toward the lawyers for the prosecution. M. LAROCCA, who testified in favor of the accused, was at one point called to question by the Court, because he showed too much warmth. All the witnesses for the prisoner testified that they noticed the contusion on the Prince's cheek after the affray. But a physician who was called in at the time to examine the Prince's face, was placed on the stand, and swore he saw no signs of a contusion. He was immediately confronted by the other witnesses, but repeated his statement. The audience were much excited by the contradiction. The defense attempted to prove that the Prince did not shoot until FONVIELLE had drawn a pistol, and also that a plot had been made against the life of the Prince before the affair of the Rue d'Auteuil, but the evidence failed to sustain either allegation. It is expected that ROCHEFORT will be examined to-morrow.

Reforms in Contemplation in France—Division of Legislative Power.

PARIS, March 22.—The *Journal Officiel* of today contains a letter from the Emperor to the Prime Minister, M. EMILE OLLIVIER. He says it would be expedient, in the present condition of affairs, to adopt all reforms which will restore constitutional government in France, in order to put an end to that immoderate desire for change which possesses certain spirits, who disturb the public mind by their belief in the present régime. Among the reforms which he has instituted, the Emperor places in the first rank those which touch the Constitution and the prerogative of the Senate. He urges M. OLLIVIER to concert with his colleagues for the submission to him (the Emperor) of a project for a Senatus Consultum, which will fix invariably the fundamental provisions growing out of the *plebiscitum* of 1852, divide the legislative power between the two Chambers, and restore to the nation a part of the representative power which had heretofore been delegated....The workmen of La Creusot are again on a strike. No disorders are reported.

The Samaria—Cruel Indifference Exhibited by a Steamship Captain—The Sinking of the Zodak.

LONDON, March 22.—The passengers of the steamer *Samaria*, which arrived at Queenstown at 9 o'clock last evening, complain of the Captain of a certain Guion steamer, which they suppose to have been the *Manhattan*. It seems the Guion steamer passed within a short distance of the *Samaria* several days ago, and though her signals of distress were flying, the Guion Captain refused to aid the disabled steamer, and utterly ignored her signals....The Australians are taking measures for the establishment of a mail and passage route to Europe, via San Francisco....The commercial journals of this city comment upon the excessive imports of American wheat and flour during the past year. The statistics show that the receipts of wheat from the United States this year have aggregated 3,500,000 quarters—more than for any previous year....The new Canadian Banking law is approved in financial circles....A billiard match was played last night at Cambridge between the young champion, W. COOK, Jr., and Y. ROBERTS, Sr., (ex-champion,) which was won by the latter after a close and exciting game.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—The ship *Zodak*, Capt. PRIEST, which just arrived from San Francisco, was damaged while getting to her dock today. She is leaking badly. The amount of damage is not ascertained.

British Parliament—The Telegraph Delays—The Bill to Enforce the Laws in Ireland.

LONDON, March 22.—The proceedings in the House of Lords last evening were unimportant. An adjournment was had after a very short session. In the House of Commons, the Marquis of HARTINGTON, the Postmaster-General, in reply to a question, explained that the delays in the telegraphic service were now chiefly confined to Ireland. Telegraphic tolls were cheap, consequently the wires were crowded. This was especially true in the north of Ireland. In the southern counties the lines had been cut maliciously. The submarine cable connecting Wexford with Haverford West, Wales, had also been cut ten miles away from the Irish coast. Under such circumstances delays were inevitable, but he hoped soon to be able to announce that delays occur only in exceptional cases. Right Hon. WILLIAM MONSELL, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, in reply to a question, explained that the Knighthood offered Mr. GALT recently was totally unconnected with the question of Canadian independence. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a question, said he hoped to get a meeting of the Committee on the Irish Land bill on Tuesday in order that the question might be disposed of in time to receive the budget before Easter. The Consol Fund bill then came up, was debated briefly, and passed. The bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland was then taken up and debated. Mr. MOORE, member for Mayo, attacked the Ministry for the inconsistency of their conduct toward Ireland. Mr. NEWDEGATE, member for North Warwickshire, defended the Land bill. Mr. PATTEN, member for North Lancashire, spoke in favor of the bill before the House, but denounced the Administration for its culpable tardiness in bringing it forward. The Solicitor-General for Ireland deprecated cavil, and hoped the Commons would give the bill the moral force of unanimity in its support. Mr. BAGWELL, member for Clonmel, objected to the arbitrary powers given Justices of the Peace, which, he said, were equivalent to allowing them to hang prisoners first and try them afterward. He predicted that the bill would prove unpopular in Ireland. A desultory discussion followed, in which Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON and Messrs. STACKPOLE, MAGUIRE, BALL, HORSMAN and others took part. Mr. BALL, member for Dublin University, spoke in severe terms of the cowardly terrorism in Ireland which was kept up by the Fenians. He advocated the arrest of suspicious strangers, the grant of summary powers to Magistrates, and strict surveillance of the Press. He approved of the clauses indemnifying the families of the victims of violence and authorizing the arrest of fugitive witnesses. The only fault that he had to find was that this bill had not preceded the Land bill. Mr. HORSMAN regretted that the bill allowed a resort to exceptional and odious measures. But they were indispensable. Without them the bill would be shallow, temporizing and inadequate. The disease was chronic and required a cure—a permanent and radical cure. The Irish Press, he said, was less culpable than other teachers of the people. Mr. HENLY stated his objections to the bill, after which the House adjourned.

Resignation of Topete Accepted—German Politics.

MADRID, March 22.—The resignation of Admiral TOPETE as Minister of the Marine, has been accepted.

The *Iberia* has a dispatch from Malaga, which asserts that Mr. JOHN BRIGHT will undertake to secure the restoration of Gibraltar to Spain.

STUTTGARD, March 22.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations because of the King's resistance to the proposed reduction of the army. The King deliberates before accepting the resignations.

BERLIN, March 22.—The bill to prohibit the separate States of the German Confederation from issuing bank notes has passed a second reading in the Chambers.

AN EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Boiler in Minersville, Penn.—Three Persons Killed and Many Injured.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 22.—This morning, at 7 o'clock, the boiler of the coal breaker of the Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Company, near Minersville, exploded. The building was demolished, and the boiler carried over a hundred yards. Three boys, named William Cook, Richard Hunneay and John Kelly were instantly killed, and the following persons injured: Jacob Motley, badly; Michael Given, badly, and leg broken; John Schaff, injured about the chest; John Coombe, slightly; Jacob Freeler, engineer, badly; Christian Weaver, boy, hand crushed and head cut; Alexander Leyback, boy, badly, and leg broken; Thomas Campbell, boy, badly; Bernard Mahan, boy, severely scalded; John Karrble, boy, arm broken. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boiler was in good condition before the explosion. The Coroner's investigation is progressing.

CANADA.

The Treaty-Making Power—Customs Union with the United States—Debate in Parliament.

OTTOWA, Canada, March 22.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir A. T. GALT resumed debate on the resolutions in favor of Canada being permitted to make commercial treaties independent of England, and to form one of the parties to a Customs union of the American States. After some prefatory remarks, Sir A. T. GALT said he would move an amendment, the effect of which would be to exclude from the resolutions the portion which related to the establishment of a Zollverein. He claimed that the assent of the Imperial Government to Canada's negotiating independently could be easily obtained, and argued that it would be a great advantage if matters of Canadian trade could be settled without having to pass the ordeal of discussion in the English Parliament. He deprecated any retaliatory policy, and warned the people against supporting the Government on any such policy. Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD replied, contending that the amendment struck at British connection, and did not indicate the best way of obtaining reciprocity. He stated that Great Britain had given Canada power to negotiate direct through the British Minister at Washington. He moved an amendment in this sense, which, after a long debate, was carried by a large majority.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

A Dead Lock in Missouri—Railroad Matters in Massachusetts—Boston and Charlestown Annexation.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The State Senate yesterday passed a substitute for the Funding bill recently adopted by the House, and this substitute was taken up by the House and rejected, and a motion to reconsider was tabled. The House and Senate, therefore, are at a dead lock. The House has amended the bill establishing separate schools for colored children by providing that colored children shall be provided with seats in white schools where separate schools are not established.

BOSTON, March 22.—Among the business before the House is a resolution directing the Railroad Commissioners to prepare some plan regulating the rates of fare and freights on railroads, and to compel them to carry on the express business. In the Senate a bill was reported to unite the Cities of Boston and Charlestown, subject to confirmation by a vote of the two cities. The House Judiciary Committee have reported a bill to make the annual salary of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court and the Associate Justices six thousand dollars each, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court $5,500, and of the Associate Justices $5,200 each.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 22.—Between 1 and 4 o'clock this morning GEO. H. BROWN, President of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, took forcible possession of the Western Division of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company are now running trains over that road. There was no serious outbreak.

A $10,000 Stable for an Insane Man—The Power of a Guardian over the Estate of his Ward.

BOSTON, March 22.—In the Probate Court at Cambridge today, Judge RICHARDSON presiding, the petition of T. W. G. MAY, guardian of FREDERICK MAY, of Medford, a partly insane person, for leave to invest $10,000 in the construction of a stable, came up for hearing. The petition was opposed by the heirs-at-law and next of kin as being a prodigal and unjustifiable expenditure, not called for by the necessities of the ward. On the other hand it was shown that the estate amounted to $200,000, or upward, and counsel for the guardian, GEORGE PHILLIPS, plead eloquently that the heirs-at-law were outside parties in such a case, that the guardian was not bound to accumulate the estate of his ward for their benefit, and that the decisions of the Courts, both in this country and in England, had established the right of the guardian to extend not only the income but in proper proportion the principal of the estate, in such case in ministering to his ward's happiness and wants. The Court concurred in this view and granted the petition.

RICHMOND, VA.

All Quiet—Funeral of a Victim of the Conflict—Action of the City Council.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.—All is quiet today. The funeral of RICHARD BUSH, the special policeman who was killed on Sunday night, took place this morning. In the procession were Mayor ELLISON, the City Council and 250 policemen. The City Council met this morning and passed a resolution in memory of Policeman BUSH, in which the interference of Gen. CANBY, by which Mayor CAHOON's resistance to the legally elected Mayor was prolonged under military protection, was denounced. An appropriation was made for BUSH's family. Mayor CAHOON's motion for an injunction will be heard in the United States District Court to-morrow before Judge UNDERWOOD. Mayor ELLISON has issued warrants for the arrest of the parties concerned in the shooting of BEN. SCOTT.

The Conflict Transferred to the Courts—Gen. Canby's Reply to the Governor.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.—The conflict between the Mayors is at an end so far as force is concerned, and the case goes into Court to-morrow. JACK WREN, charged with shooting BEN. SCOTT, surrendered himself this afternoon and was bailed to appear. In the House a resolution censuring Gen. CANBY was reported, but not acted on. In the Senate a Republican member offered a resolution requesting Gov. WALKER to suspend further appointments under the Enabling act until the constitutionality of the law shall be decided. It was defeated. Gen. CANBY today replied to Gov. WALKER's last letter. He says that while conceding Gov. WALKER's position relative to law, he does not concede that he (CANBY) was not authorized by his instructions to interpose, nor that his interposition was not necessary when it was exercised. The city to-night is tranquil, and ELLISON's Police patrol the streets.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WHEELING, West Va., March 22.—Bishop THOMPSON died this morning at 10½ o'clock of typhoid pneumonia. He presided at the West Virginia Conference held in Charleston, Kanawha County, last week, and was on his way to Jersey City to officiate in the Conference to be held there this week, when overtaken by sickness.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 22.—Charges of immorality against Chief of Police BOWEN were preferred before the Police Commissioners yesterday, but no evidence was heard. The trial has been fixed for today.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22.—A produce-buyer from Boston, C. W. JOHNSTON, was killed yesterday afternoon, on the Niagara Falls Railroad.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—The still-house of the Maverick Petroleum Works, in East Boston, was destroyed by fire last night, together with five thousand gallons of oil. The loss is $6,000. PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN was burned to death.

TORONTO, Canada, March 22.—The steamship *City of Brussels* put into Halifax this morning short of coal. She was to sail to-night for New-York.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22.—A large anti-Bible meeting was held to-night in Arbeiter Hall, composed of the friends of the secularization of the public schools. Addresses were made by Judge STALLS and others.

TOLEDO, March 22.—The Republican caucus, held at Napoleon, Ohio, today, nominated E. D. PECK, of Wood County, for Representative in Congress from the Tenth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. L. H. HOAG.

MURDER IN BERGEN.

A Bar-Room Affray and a Fatal Midnight Assault in the Street.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock SAMUEL MADDEN, a young machinist residing with his mother in Grove-street, Bergen, N. J., died from the effect of injuries received at about 1 o'clock in the morning in Communipaw-avenue. At about 1½ o'clock MADDEN was found by two officers lying on the ground near the junction of Communipaw-avenue and the Bergen Point Plank-road, suffering severely and delirious from a wound in his head. He was taken to his home, where he sank rapidly, until after a little more than six hours, he expired. He was deeply intoxicated, as was evident from his breath and from the condition of his muscles, and subsequent inquiries proved that he had been seen during the evening at several places in Bergen so drunk that he could scarcely stand. A conductor on the Jersey City and Bergen Plank road stated that MADDEN rode up with him from the Jersey City Ferry, and that when he got out of the car he had to be helped out. At KAISER's lager-beer saloon, on the Plank road, it was also reported that he was wildly drunk, and here facts were learned that fastened suspicion upon a young man who was in his company. Miss KAISER, who attended the bar, reported that MADDEN had taken several drinks with EDWARD SHEEHAN, and that before leaving the place the two men had quarreled. As they passed out of the door, according to the statement of the young woman, SHEEHAN struck MADDEN, and the latter had a short struggle with him. Nothing more was seen of MADDEN until he was found dying in the street.

Not very long after the two left KAISER's saloon SHEEHAN was arrested for drunkenness, but was discharged in the morning upon payment of a fine of $2. When Miss KAISER's statement had been given a search was made for SHEEHAN, and he was rearrested to answer a more serious charge. He denied having seen MADDEN after he left the saloon. The officers took him to the Police Station, where he was committed to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Coroner BURNS impaneled a jury, who viewed the body. The inquest was then adjourned to Friday next.

In the afternoon a post-mortem examination of the body was made. A fracture of the skull, made evidently by a stone or club, was found, which was sufficient, in the opinion of the surgeons, to cause death.

The Ridgefield Explosion—Col. Shaffner on the Stand—His Evidence.

At the Club House, in Ridgefield, yesterday, Justice MILLER, of Englewood, continued his inquest over the remains of the men who were killed at the late disastrous explosion at Little Ferry Farm.

Col. TALL P. SCHAFFNER, the proprietor of the establishment, was the only important witness sworn. After having testified as to the manufacture, preparation and storage and transportation of the material, he proceeded to state what was, in his opinion, the cause of the explosion. It was due, he thought, to the liberation of the high grade of acids required for his work, which fired the nitro-glycerine contained in different compounds. He also testified that he had on hand at the time of the explosion $25,000 worth of raw material, $13,000 worth of material already made up, and that the value of his destroyed fixtures reaches $11,000. His actual loss will not, however, exceed, according to his estimate, $43,000.

There was more interesting information embodied in his evidence. Eight hundred pounds of pure nitro-glycerine, packed for transportation, were thrown a distance of eighty-five feet without exploding. The crater of the explosion was about forty feet in diameter. Half the factory was totally demolished. The rest was so much damaged and racked as to be worthless.

The first explosion occurred in the factory. It is supposed to have originated in the leakage of some of the acid carboys. The leakage of these broke the remainder of the carboys and led to the second explosion.

After the conclusion of Col. SCHAFFNER's evidence, Justice MULLER adjourned the inquest until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Law Committee, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Bache Property be, and they are hereby, empowered to secure a full release of the Board's obligation to rent or purchase the Bache property, on condition that its owners are paid rent up to the date agreed upon by the Committee, if this can be legally done.

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed, if they deem it advisable, to contest the legal question raised in the injunction granted on application of WILLIAM L. GILL, Esq.

The meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

CURRENT NOTES.

Knoxville, Tenn., is to have a new Republican paper, to be called the *Chronicle* and to be issued about the 1st of April.

Congressman GODLOVE S. ORTH has written another letter to Indiana, reiterating his former statements that he does not desire to be a candidate for re-election. He has served four terms.

A Troy lady, Mrs. JAMES MCPHERSON, persuaded two burglars to give up the attempt to enter her house on Sunday evening while all the other members of the family were absent at church. Pluck and a pistol were the moving cause of their departure.

They must have queer-acting spirits in New-Orleans, if we may infer anything from a paragraph in the *Picayune*, wherein it alludes to the members of the Louisiana Legislature as "gibbering and squeaking like ghosts through the streets."

The Boston *Traveller* says that in 1869 the total cost of the ten State establishments of charity and reform in Massachusetts, and the eight charitable institutions aided by the State, was about $390,000, not reckoning $64,457 spent for the instruction of blind and deaf persons.

Judge PAXSON, of Cincinnati, declares that the law enabling a party in the suit to testify in his own case has produced a frightful increase of perjury, and that it is not an uncommon occurrence for persons to come into the criminal courts completely encased in an armor of perjury.

A citizen of Rondout, who married two days after the funeral of his first wife, has started with his new bride on a compulsory bridal tour at the instigation of his townsmen, who felt aggrieved at his precipitate wooing and wedding, and advised him to leave without further ceremony.

At a temperance meeting in Buffalo a few nights ago a lady declared it her firm belief that it was a grave sin for parents to allow their young children to use condiments, and inveighed against the long catagory of sin and crime which may be traced back to the immoderate use of the stimulating mustard.

Gen. WM. KERNAN, father of Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, died in Utica on Sunday evening, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was born in Ireland, came to this country when nine years of age, and after remaining in this City a short time, went to Steuben County, and settled upon a farm, which he occupied until he removed to Utica a few years since.

Rev. I. B. SMITH, of Illinois, who was prosecuted for the murder of his wife and acquitted, received on Saturday $6,000 for which her life was insured in a traveler's insurance company, of Hartford, Conn. The *Times* of that city states that he offered to settle for $4,000, but the company thought they were holden for the full amount or nothing.

In a private letter, dated March 15, Senator FENTON says: "Could any thing be more weak on the part of friends, or more wicked on the part of enemies than the talk about my being a candidate for President? I certainly entertain no such purpose, nor, since Gen. GRANT's Administration is doing so well, can I deem it necessary or wise for its supporters to take into consideration any change of leadership."

Marquis FRANCIS DE LOUSADA, British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, died in Boston on Saturday afternoon, of cancer of the stomach, at the age of fifty-four years. The *Post* says that as a citizen of Boston, he was greatly esteemed, and that his death will be a source of sorrow among the very many with whom he had held social or business relations. He leaves a widow in England, and also several sons, one of whom commands the British gunboat *Flirt*.

A Philadelphia organization, known among its members as the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania, was much startled by one of its speakers, at a recent meeting, who urged them to court the negro vote, and exclaimed: "Let the dead past bury its dead, and let's us as Democrats take hold of the living issues that are now before the country, accept the situation as we find it, and fight our next political battle with sanguine hopes of success."

From Maryland we have the following curious story: ELIZABETH CORDREY, of Tyaskin District, Somerset County, was born a mute and was never known to utter a syllable until Saturday, on which day she was fifty years old. She had been confined to her bed by sickness for some time, when, on the day mentioned, to the great surprise of her family and friends, she began talking fluently, and from then to the hour of her death, which occured on the following day, she prayed almost unceasingly in an audible voice and understandingly. The lady has two sisters and a brother also mutes.

A Camden (S. C.) correspondent of the Wilmington *Star* asserts that a spirit of opposition to Mr. WHITTEMORE has sprung up there among some of the colored people, headed by a prominent colored politician named JOHN H. CHESTNUT, now representing the county in the Legislature, and that when Mr. WHITTEMORE appeared there on the 14th and attempted to speak, CHESTNUT interrupted him; a small row ensued, and it was found necessary to adjourn the meeting. The next day, however, WHITTEMORE spoke, and was replied to by CHESTNUT, and the result is that the negroes are much divided in sentiment respecting the merits of the affair and the advisability of re-electing Mr. WHITTEMORE to Congress.

Gen. MAGRUDER has informed the people of Galveston, Texas, that while he is anxious to see the welfare of the whole country promoted, his own heart is with the South, and will remain there forever. Accordingly, he says, that as he has abstained entirely from mingling with the political parties of the country since the termination of the late war, so is he opposed to its commemoration by physical monuments, except those erected over the gallant dead. But he recognizes with gratitude and satisfaction those moral monuments which rise spontaneously in the hearts of his comrades and those who know him best, for they "are made not with hands, but are eternal in the heavens," and cannot wound the susceptibilities which are the natural results of a long and bloody struggle.

The San Francisco *Alta* reports that a large number of the suits recently brought in reference to the Broderick estate have, for the present, terminated rather ingloriously. The suit entitled "KIELEY *et al.* vs. MCGLYNN *et al.*" came up on an order to show cause why service on defendants, represented by WILSON & CRITTENDEN, should not be set aside, Mr. CRITTENDEN appearing specially for said defendants and Mr. CHIPMAN for complainants. After hearing counsel, the Court ordered that service be quashed as to all defendants who have not already appeared herein, who have not been served with process by the Marshal. It appears that counsel for the complainant, personally or otherwise, served papers in the suit. This was in direct violation of a rule of the Supreme Court of the United States, which reads: "The service of all process, mesne and final, shall be by the Marshal of the district, his deputy or by some other person specially appointed by the Court, and not otherwise."

Canal Contracts—A Communication from the Commercial Union of the State.

The Commercial Union of the State of New-York have addressed to the Canal Board a communication giving their views on the position of the contractors for repairs on the canals, toward the State, and the effect of the contract. It sets forth that in the the contracts made subsequent to 1866, there is a clause which stipulates that, in the event of the repeal of the laws authorizing the letting of repair-contracts, the contractors shall surrender their contracts, receiving nothing except for work done under the contract up to the time of the surrender, and fair compensation for tools and materials procured to fulfill the contract and on hand at the time, to be ascertained by arbitration. The terms of this covenant are so peremptory that upon the passage of the repealing act the contractor must immediately surrender and deliver up his contract to be cancelled; and a failure to do do so will be in itself a breach of the contract. Such a repealing law has just passed, and the contracts are therefore at an end. Nothing remains but to enforce the above covenants in favor of the State. It is submitted that the apparent discretionary powers vested in the Canal Board to cancel contracts does not continue those contracts in full force until such discretion is exercised, because the contract is, by its own terms, deprived of life by the [illegible] of the law, and the rights of the State are [illegible]. Had it been the intention to continue these contracts in force, such intention would have to be expressed, and even then the provision might be held unconstitutional, as attempting to alter the rights of the people of the State under the contract. The Commercial Union urge the enforcement, at once, of the rights of the State in this matter, and the assumption by the Canal Board of the full powers of making the repairs by the proper officers. The outstanding contracts so affected by the repealing law are as follows:

Section of Canals.	Amount Contr'ct Price.	Contractor or Assignee.	Expire Jan. 1.
Erie No. 1	$70,000	Thos. Gale	1872
Erie No. 3	27,000	Read & Mussil	1872
Erie No. 4	24,400	Peterson & Husch	1874
Erie No. 5	13,500	John Houck	1874
Erie No. 8	18,000	Aaron G. Fish	1873
Erie No. 10	24,000	Wm. Mudgett	1872
Erie No. 11	42,500	Lewis Sedge	1873
Erie No. 12	15,000	F. H. Linnern	1874
Erie No. 13	19,400	F. M. Mills	1873
Erie No. 14	44,400	Geo. D. Lord	1873
Champlain No. 2	24,300	Clark Snook	1872
Champlain No. 3	17,750	Wm. Johnson	1873
Black River No. 3	7,000	Ward & McVicker	1874
Chenango No. 2	9,970	John Hall	1874
Oswego No. 1	18,500	Mead Belden	1873
Oswego No. 2	22,400	A. C. Belden	1874
Cayuga & Seneca	20,000	Geo. M. Case	1872
Chemung Feeder	20,000	Jarvis Lord	1872
Crooked Lake	7,750	O. C. Knapp	1874
Genesee No. 1	13,000	Clark Snook	1873
Genesee No. 2	17,000	Peter Dunn	1874

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Bible in Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with equal interest and approval your very able vindication of the Bible for schools. Regarding the argument on this subject as both conclusive and exhausted, I desire to call the attention of all who realize its importance to a practical and immediate way of introducing the Bible into schools. Sixty years ago a class-book entitled *The Beauties of the Bible* was in use in the schools of the North River counties. The selections from the Bible were made by EZRA SAMPSON, of Hudson, and were not only unexceptionable, but excellent. I say with a clear, calm, full conviction, that no child, however perverse, belonging to a class in which *The Beauties of the Bible* was read daily, failed to be improved by it. As the seed of the sower—most of which fell upon stony ground, yet some kernels took root—sprang up and bore fruit, so was it with this book. Though even unconscious of it, some of the lessons or influences told favorably upon the future of all. What child, for example, however bad, could resist all the useful lessons, touching incidents and beautiful morals of the "Story of Joseph?"

My main object, however, in this brief communication, is to call the attention of school officials, (including my friend S. S. RANDALL,) trustees of children's asylums, homes, &c., of parents and of guardians, to the *Beauties of the Bible*, an obsolete book, copies of which, however, can probably be hunted up by LEGGETT and other "old book" collectors in Nassau-street. Let this book be generally restored to our primary schools, and there will be found in the rising generations better men and better women. The selections make a volume of 277 pages, with a preface and dissertation of twelve pages. I have a copy published by TRACY & BLISS, of Lansingburg, forty-eight years ago, which is at the service of any school officers or teachers who may want to see it. T. W.

The Bible in our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to thank you for the editorial in your issue of March 17, entitled "Bible or no Bible." It has the ring of the true metal; there is "no uncertain sound" about it, and I rejoice, for one, that a secular paper which is usually occupied with subjects of current and wordly interest, should be willing to turn aside, now and then, when the circumstances seem to demand it, and sound forth upon the public ear such a clear bugle-blast as this. It is indeed high time that all who love the Word of God and cherish the principles on which our nation was founded, took this firm and bold position. The enemies of truth are throwing aside the mask, and showing us plainly where they stand. They are openly defying the opinions and wishes of our Christian communities. We hear their chosen instrument, Senator CREAMER, in the New-York Legislature, defaming those who signed the protests against the sectarian use of the school fund. Do not cease to sound the alarm, and rouse the God-fearing people of our land to the defense of their rights and the preservation of our noble school system, for if this goes under, farewell to our national prosperity.

In the State Reform School of Connecticut, a few years since, one of the boys, of Roman Catholic parentage, refused to read the Bible at public prayers. The Superintendent remonstrated with him for his disobedience to the rules of the institution. "But," said the boy, "my mother told me I must not read your Bible." "Your mother," replied the Superintendent, "has no influence here." "Ah! but," said the boy, "the priest commanded me to refuse; are you greater than the priest?" "We know nothing about priests here," was the reply; "we make our own rules, and demand obedience to them." "But what will you do with me if I continue to disobey your orders?" the boy persisted. "You will see," was the response. Confinement in one of the cells would have been the penalty for this as for any other act of insubordination. The boy was soon brought to terms. He read the Bible with the rest, day by day, and by its influence became a good young man. He went forth from that school to enlist in the army, and there did noble service for his country. It seems to me that something of this grit and backbone is greatly needed by all, and especially by our public men, in dealing with the crisis that is now upon us. G. H. G.

MILFORD, Conn., Friday, March 18, 1870.

Capt. Peabody and the Ship Neptune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have waited until the charges against Capt. PEABODY, of the *Neptune*, are all dismissed to see whether the true character of that most worthy man would not come to light. Capt. PEABODY is, and for many years has been, one of the most trusted and respected ship-masters, and has commanded some of the best ships in this port. He has been repeatedly complimented and rewarded by the Underwriters for his gallantry and meritorious services in saving lives and property under circumstances of peril at sea. He has really performed great feats in this respect, and has received most honorable mention from the highest sources.

Possessed of the most unflinching courage, strong will and determined purpose, he is a man of very great power in an emergency, and his humane feelings have never allowed him to fail of rescuing and relieving the suffering and exposed, if that result were within the power of human achievement. He has a record, in that respect, such as very few can boast. It is only a short time since he brought his ship and cargo and hundreds of passengers safely into port in Winter, through tempests which caused many other vessels to succumb. An eminent underwriter of this port said to a brother President: "Do you see that PEABODY has brought his ship safely through the gales which sunk the ——, for which and her cargo our offices have just paid hundreds of thousands of dollars? Nothing was wanted to save that ship but the ability, courage and resolution of PEABODY in command of her." He added that she could have been saved just as easily as the *Neptune*, and would have been if PEABODY had been in command of her. They agreed that underwriters ought to acknowledge such acts, and observing that he had had some litigations growing out of his fidelity and energetic action in their interests, they agreed to reimburse to him his expenses in them. A purse was immediately presented him more than sufficient to reimburse all his expenses. No citizen is more respected than he wherever he is known, whether professionally or in the private relations of life. OBSERVER.

Coin and Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The leading article in your issue of the 16th inst. refers to the ultimate effect upon prices of return to specie payments, and intimates the opinion that there will be no marked transition. In this opinion I am inclined to concur, notwithstanding the manifest undue inflation of our currency within the last ten years. But it is well for us to understand the cause of such a phenomenon in finance, and your article throws much light upon the subject.

Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, I think, first publicly announced what I conceive to be the true theory, and, as I recollect, predicted as early as 1862 the result which seems likely to follow. The theory was that the actual depreciation of the value of the precious metals corresponds with other commodities arising from the inordinate accumulation of these metals within the last twenty years. Let it be [illegible] that it is [illegible] that which is in free [illegible] circulating medium [illegible] of gold and silver coin and of some form of paper currency, convertible into coin at the will of the holder. The proportion of paper to coin increases, other things being equal, as commercial credit increases; and is diminished as confidence among men is destroyed, so that among barbarous people, the precious metals constitute the only currency, and exchanges are effected chiefly by mere barter. It may also be assumed that the amount of currency required in a normal state of trade may be ascertained with reasonable certainty, as the average amount of the exchange of commodities during any given period must be nearly the same. Now, as the precious metals form only the basis of the currency, and as Mr. BIDDLE calculated, at his time constituted only about one-third of the currency when on a sound coin basis, it follows that for every dollar of gold and silver two dollars of paper are added to the volume of the currency. Moreover it has been well said that the system of clearing-houses in large commercial centers, and the practice of using certified checks to an extent not known thirty years ago, has left the precious metals and bank bills to flow to other uses. These facts and considerations show that the value of the precious metals as compared with other commodities, has been steadily depreciating during the period of our national troubles; and that the undue inflation of the currency by the Legal-tender act, and other forms of Congressional legislation, only precipitated the increase of the price of other commodities, and that without this legislation prices would have advanced, or, what is the same, gold and silver would have lost their purchasing power in about the same ratio as at present. There was published a few days ago a statement showing the rapid increase of coinage in all civilized countries within the last twenty years, thus illustrating the doctrine here advanced. All students of political economy are familiar with the fact that a rapid increase of prices followed the discovery of the mines of Mexico and Peru, reducing the value of gold and silver as compared with other commodities more than one-half within twenty years. B.

BAILEY'S FLIGHT.

The Hounds of the Law Unleashed—Supposed Locale of the Defaulting Collector—Result of the Investigation.

The alleged defalcation and positive flight of Ex-Collector JOSHUA F. BAILEY form the principal topic of conversation in the circles in which he has been wont to move with such commanding effect. The theme is on the tongue of almost every person, and some of these tongues wag wickedly in discoursing upon the demerits of him who has taken so sudden a flight. His merits and good qualities, of which so many used to speak with praise, are lost sight of now that he has gone, and absented himself too under circumstances of almost positive proof in his guiltiness. The place that knew him once now knows him no more, and will, doubtless, know him no more forever. The office in which he used to sit with such majesty, and whence went forth edicts which made ill-doers tremble with trepidation, has now been turned over to those who, with no gentle hands, are ministering upon his effects, and seeking to discover among the relics of the ex-collector something upon which proof of guilt may be established.

HUNTING FOR EVIDENCE.

Scarcely had the lair of the lion become cold when the little room in his office in Cedar-street, in which he was wont to exercise his greatest power, was dismantled, the safe and desks opened, and the furniture deranged and rearranged by the order of his superiors, who, in their hunt of the evidence, perhaps, considered that the atmosphere of the "lair" was most likely to facilitate the search. This apartment, which had hitherto been sacred to the presence of the majestic BAILEY and the favored few whom he might summon thither, was for the nonce converted into an inquisitional chamber, in which were placed confidential attachés of the Internal Revenue Bureau, whose sole purpose was to investigate, and that thoroughly, every particular in relation to the official acts of the late Collector. They had a duty to perform, and they discharged it, and are yet discharging it effectually. They unraveled, from the somewhat tangled maze of figures, the particulars of Mr. BAILEY's stamp account, and found it correct. The receipts from the sale of tobacco and cigar stamps since May, 1, 1869, when Mr. BAILEY took charge of the Thirty-second District, amounted to $1,500,000; and the investigation of this amount has only revealed a discrepancy of six cents during this period. The department is in charge of Deputy-Collector DAGGETT, who furnished bonds to the extent of $10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duty.

The next thing to which the attention of the investigators was called was the assessment list. This was voluminous and somewhat intricate, and could not be passed lightly by or hurriedly considered. Sternly and patiently have the clerks been engaged in this labor, and such is its magnitude that it is not expected that it will be completed before Friday. Even it may reveal nothing, and it may, on the other hand, disclose facts which will positively fasten guilt upon Mr. BAILEY. When Mr. BAILEY's private desk was opened, his books and papers were found in a confused state. Four checks, for the payment of the salaries of store-keepers in the bonded tobacco warehouses were also discovered. These checks were from CONNOLLY & CO., W. P. KITTRIDGE & CO. and MARCH, PRICE & CO., and amounted to over $500.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

It appears that the statement, made in some of the morning papers of yesterday, that Mr. BAILEY had gobbled $10,000 belonging to the gaugers, is incorrect. Whatever else he has done, the ex-collector is not chargeable with defrauding this hard-worked and much-abused class of internal revenue officers. The gaugers have been paid for their services regularly, and any depletion this fund has been subjected to will not, it is claimed, exceed $500. If all the allegations made against Mr. BAILEY are true, he not only aimed at higher game than petty amounts like these above enumerated, but covered his tracks pretty well while he was engaged in his alleged peculations.

THE OFFICE.

The Collector's office of the Thirty-second District presents no appearance unusual to that which it bore when the majestic BAILEY was in the height of his power, save that in the precincts which are allotted to the Collector and his deputies there is an apparent absence of head—a void which is not yet filled. The portly form and genial presence of Supervisor S. B. DUTCHER is seen flitting about from place to place. Anon he is closeted in the private room whence not a sound proceeds save when the death-like stillness is broken by the crushing between his teeth of the ornithological toothpick which is Mr. DUTCHER's almost constant companion. Instantly the door opens and out pops the Supervisor and then flits back again to continue his labor of superintending the examination in progress. Outside the work of the office continues uninterrupted as when the late Collector was at his post.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

Yesterday the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. DOUGLASS, spent some time in the office, but dropped in merely for consultation, and found the work progressing under the management of Mr. DUTCHER as perfectly as could be wished. He then had an interview with Col. WHITLEY, District-Attorney PIERREPONT and other Government officials, but, it is understood, did not arrive at any conclusion with respect to the matter under discussion.

AMOUNT OF THE DEFALCATION.

The amount which Mr. BAILEY has taken from time to time is still a matter of conjecture, and until the investigations now in progress are completed it will not be possible to fix it with any degree of certainty. It is not believed that it will exceed $100,000, though it may prove much more than that sum. Even after the precise figure is ascertained the public mind will not be satisfied as to what has become of the money, and anxious inquirers will not be enlightened until, by confession of Mr. BAILEY, or evidence not now procurable, the truth is brought to light.

The feeling against the defaulting Collector is very bitter in certain quarters, chiefly among those who have been brought to grief through his official acts, while Collector. Another class look upon the defalcation and flight of Mr. BAILEY as peculiarly unfortunate to the Government, in that it will have a tendency to deter other Collectors from performing the duties of their office impartially. These men argue that as BAILEY prosecuted a certain class of dealers with the utmost rigor, and thereby incurred their enmity, and by their machinations was drawn into the trap from which he has escaped only with the loss of honor and position, that other Collectors will prefer that the guilty shall go unpunished rather than by prosecuting them they expose themselves to temptation which may result in their ruin.

WHEREABOUTS OF MR. BAILEY.

The speculations with reference to the *locale* of the ex-Collector are various. Some assert that he has left the United States, and has taken refuge under a foreign flag; others, that he has gone but a short distance from the scene of his exploits, and will return as soon as he can compromise his difficulties; still others claim that he has committed suicide; and another theory is that he is still in the City, lying concealed until the proper time arrives, when he will come forth from his hiding and surrender himself. That he has left the country is thought improbable; and that he has committed suicide is considered not at all likely. His friends—and he has many, notwithstanding the grave charges against him—express confidence that he will soon return and make such disposition of his effects as will at least partially satisfy the claims against him. The arguments which sustain this belief are that Mr. BAILEY is a shrewd man, and none better than himself knows how to avoid being brought to account for misdeeds. He has had a large experience in public life, and has seen even greater crimes than his own condoned. Why then, say these men, should he flee the country or remain away from the City when by returning he could clear up much [illegible] that which is [illegible] any [illegible] effect with the Government.

DETECTIVES.

Col. WHITLEY expresses belief that Mr. BAILEY will be found. He has detectives scouring the country for him, and is confident that they will soon get on the trail. No reward has been offered save the promise of $500 to any one who will produce the missing man, and it is quite certain that until a large reward is offered detectives will not exert themselves with extraordinary diligence to secure his return. The Government cannot aid in the matter until the exact amount of loss which BAILEY has occasioned is determined, and District-Attorney PIERREPONT states officially that the full amount of Ex-Collector BAILEY's defalcations cannot be ascertained until all the parties assessed, whose names are checked "uncollected," have been notified to pay, and it is ascertained how many have the Collector's receipts for payment. It will be several days before this can be accomplished.

The mode of disposing of the money in Mr. BAILEY's office rendered it almost impossible for him to take off a large amount of the funds, as the money was deposited daily in the Bank of Commerce, and a certificate of deposit lodged in the Sub-Treasury. The opinion is freely and generally expressed that Mr. BAILEY took only a small amount of money with him, as he borrowed various small sums before he left.

The report that he owned an estate in England is pronounced untrue. The friend who is said to have purchased this property went to Bremen on private business, and returned to this City without stopping in England. Mr. BAILEY's friends say that he had a $6,000 interest in New-Jersey property, but had lately withdrawn it.

MORE ABOUT THE CONFESSION.

The confession made by Mr. BAILEY, of which so much has been said, merely consisted of a private letter addressed by him to Mr. WILLIAM ACTON, one of the gentlemen who became his bondsman in the Fourth Revenue District, just on the eve of his flight from this City. The letter in question substantially acknowledges the defalcation, and explains that it arose from finding a serious discrepancy in his accounts with the Government, wherein he was charged with moneys for which he did not believe he was responsible. In the attempt to make up the deficiency, he pressed his suits against the whisky men with the utmost zeal, hoping, by means of the moities accruing from seizures, to be able to straighten his account, but in this he was disappointed, and became at last inextricably involved.

THE CHINESE SQUADRON.

Magnificent Entertainment on Board the Flag-Ship Colorado—Celebration of the Raising of the Admiral's Flag.

One of the finest naval entertainments that has taken place this season, came off yesterday afternoon on board the fine sloop-of-war *Colorado*, now lying at the Battery, in honor of Rear-Admiral JOHN RODGERS, who is to command the Chinese Squadron. Long before the Admiral arrived both the spar deck and poop deck were crowded. On the port side of the quarter-deck was stationed the marine corps in full uniform, under the command of Capt. MCLEAN. On the starboard side of the quarterdeck were the sailors at their quarters. As the Admiral stepped on board, his flag was instantly hoisted to the main mast, and saluted by the usual number of guns, (thirteen,) which was returned by the Spanish frigate *Victoria*, and the band struck up several national airs. The refreshments consisted of all the delicacies of the season. The wardroom table, where the refreshments were served out, was beautifully adorned with fruits, flowers, &c. Every thing was in keeping with the season, and the affair was in fact the most recherché that we have witnessed in this harbor for many years. The following are the names of some of the more distinguished personages on board: Henry W. Beecher and wife, Admirals John Rodgers, Godon and Stringham, Generals McDowell, Wilson, Reed, Allen, Gillam and Major-Gen. G. S. Green, Pay-masters Eldridge and Cunningham, Doctors Sloane, Wells and Baily, Mr. E. D. Dennis and wife, Mason F. Cooper and E. C. Arnold, of the Pacific Steamship Line, Major Bigby, Commander J. J. Almy and wife. Among the ladies were noticed Misses Belmont, Misses Daniel Worden, of Brooklyn; Miss Francis Magin, of New-York; Miss Addie Ascott, of Jersey City; Miss Jennie Wholm, daughter of Col. Wholm.

Among the romantic incidents of the occasion was an engagement of marriage entered into between one of the Admiral's officers and a charming young belle of Jersey City. The *Colorado* will start about the first of next month for her station. The following is a list of the officers of the *Colorado*, flagship of the East India Squadron: Rear-Admiral John Rodgers; Fleet-Captain, E. T. Nichols; Captain, of ship, Geo. H. Cooper; Lieut.-Commander Silas Casey, Executive Officer; Lieut.-Commander John Picking, Navigator; Lieut.-Commander E. K. Wheeler, Admiral's Staff; Lieut.-Commander O. F. Heyermen, Senior Watch Officer; Lieut. E. K. Mead, Signal Officer; Lieut. George M. Totter, Watch Officer; Master, B. McIlvenn; Ensigns, A. R. McKue, Drake, Selfridge, Stevens, Moore; Fleet Surgeon, H. O. Mayo; Surgeon, C. J. Stuart Wells; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. R. Tryon; Assistant Surgeon, Charles L. Cassin; Fleet Pay-Master Carpenter; Fleet Engineer, Alexander Henderson; First Assistant Engineer, J. S. Finney; Second Assistant Engineer, J. R. Slosson; Fleet Marine Officer M. Tilton; Second Lieut. Marines McDonald; Chaplain, E. O. Matthews, Episcopalian.

Arraignment of a Petty Criminal.

The calendar in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices LEDWITH, SCOTT and MCQUADE, did not include any cases of special interest. One JOHN RODDEN was accused of assault by his wife, MARY RODDEN. On being questioned he said the woman was not his wife, although she had one child by him. He confessed to having lived with her for eleven years. The Court reprimanded him for his shameful declaration, and subsequently sent him to the Penitentiary for six months. Another case was tried in which FERDINAND ASTRAND was shown to have ruined ELLEN BURKE, at an assignation house in Baxter-street. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. ELIZABETH MCFULTY was found guilty of stealing a shirt from a laundry at No. 104 Thompson-street, in which she was employed. The complainant, JOHN MCCARTER, claimed that over $1,000 worth of shirts were stolen from him during the course of a year. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. The Court then adjourned until Thursday morning.

The Income Tax—Instructions from Commissioner Delano.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1870.

SIR: In yours of 10th instant you state that "Persons making return of the gains, profits and income of the busines, trade or profession of foreigners carried on in your district, have not been allowed any deduction of the amount paid for their (the foreigner's) income tax," and you ask, "Is this practice held correct by the Department?" You are respectfully answered that under item No. 2 of Deductions on Form No. 24, National as well as State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year are deductible, and also that so far as regards the income tax the law makes no discrimination upon this point between citizens and foreigners, resident or non-resident, doing business in the United States. The tax in question is understood to be the United States income tax and not a foreign one. Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Fourth District New-York.

Mutiny of American Sailors in a Foreign Port.

Yesterday District-Attorney PIERREPONT received a letter from NATHANIEL CROW, United States Consul at Cardenas, dated March 7, in which a mutiny was reported to have occurred at that port on board of the American schooner *Frank & Nellie*, of Rockland, B. B. BEAN, master. He said he had secured the imprisonment of the mutineers, three in number, with the intention of sending them to the United States for trial. One of the mutinous seamen was sent by the schooner, which sailed on the 8th inst., and the other two were to be sent on the first opportunity. The cause of the trouble was not mentioned in the letter.

A. T. Stewart's Proposed Railroad—Notes from the Surveyor's Books.

Much speculation has been had respecting the intentions of Mr. A. T. STEWART and his proposed railroad from this City to Hempstead Plains. The following notes from the surveyor's books will set at rest many perplexed minds and correct many false reports:

The western terminus will come out about the middle of the Plains, running north and south; thence south-east until it crosses Cherry Valley, at which point an iron bridge is to be built, as the present carriage road is about twenty feet below the level of the surrounding land. The railroad will then run east on about the center of the land, until it comes to East Meadow, where it will diverge to the south-east, and pursue a straight line to the village of Farmingdale. In passing Hempstead it will be about 100 feet west of Greenfield Cemetery, which is now being laid out at Mr. STEWART's expense. The western route has not been definitely fixed. Three, however, are proposed. One commences at the west end of the Plains and runs on the line of the avenue laid out at Cherry Valley and continues on a straight line until it comes to the Long Island Railroad, near Remsen's farm, which it crosses and then runs parallel and alongside this railroad to Jamaica. The southern route commences at the same place and runs southerly until it crosses the Hempstead Turnpike, near Manley's farm, and continues its course to Jamaica south of the Queens [illegible] the rear of De Bevoise's farm [illegible] South Side Railroad [illegible] commences on a [illegible] to a point [illegible] north of Doughty's Grove, from whence it runs on a parallel line with the Long Island Railroad, but about half a mile distant to the north, to a point in Jamaica on Flushing-avenue, near the Gracie farm. Surveyors are now at work on the proposed route from the Plains to Flushing. It is certain that one of these routes will be built upon, and it is very probable that a railroad will also be extended from the Plains to Flushing, as Mr. POPPENHAUSEN, of the North Side Railroad, has had an interview with Mr. STEWART concerning the project.

BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

Manners and Morals of Brooklyn Politicians—Third of the Election Fraud Cases.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was again filled yesterday morning with an audience composed largely of local politicians, who had assembled to watch the developement of the system of accumulated fraud which had been the chief destruction of the elections of last November. As on the previous day, District-Attorney MORRIS and Ex-Judge MOORE appeared for the people, while Mr. GRENVILLE T. JENKS, Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON and Mr. JOHN H. BERGEN conducted the case for the defendants. The Bench was occupied by Judge GILBERT and Assistant Justices VOORHEES and JOHNSON. The calendar of civil cases having been called, it was expected that the case of The People vs. BARNEY MAHONEY, on which a verdict was yesterday found against the defendant, would come up for sentence. It may be noted that the statutory penalty for the offense charged of failing to make returns of election ranges from a merely nominal fine up to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $250.

Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON gave notice that, when the Court was prepared to hear it, he would, in the case of MAHONEY, make a motion in arrest of judgment. The Court named Saturday for the purpose.

The District-Attorney then proceeded to call the names of the witnesses in the case of The People vs. HENRY P. MAYO and MICH'L HANNAN, and, on finding that they were present, he announced that he was ready to go on. While the jury was being impaneled, four jurors were challenged by the defense and two by the prosecution. The jurors having been sworn,

The District-Attorney addressed the jury as follows:

The first inquiry usually made in a criminal case is as to what motive the party has for committing the crime that is alleged. We think we shall be able in this case to establish very conclusively the motive for the commission of the crime for which the defendants are about to be tried. You will all recollect, gentlemen, that during the Summer last past, and prior to the election, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the community with certain parties in the City of Brooklyn, on account of the way in which the public affairs of the City were managed. Certain commissions had become distasteful to the people. Whether rightfully or wrongfully, the community got the idea that somehow or other it was not right that they should be called upon to pay a much larger price for any article than what it could be procured for. As these commissions were the creation of the Legislature, and as the Legislature could unmake that which had been made, it was very important to secure a delegation from this county in the Legislature in order that they might sustain these objectionable commissions; and for the purpose of carrying that out—as you will see before we progress in these cases—it was necessary not only to secure a delegation from this county favorable to the holders of these commissions, but also to succeed in electing the local ticket. And this was in order that the party here might have the prestige in the State of success; because to go to the Legislature even with a delegation secured, but with a divided local ticket in a county largely Democratic, would not be calculated to strengthen them in the Legislature with the Democracy in other parts of the State. So you will see, as we go along, that a great many of these parties under indictment were employes in these very departments—the Fire Department and the Water Board. They were selected as the men who were deemed to be the best calculated to count the votes of the citizens, to declare the result of the election. As you will all recollect—because it is historical—that the appointment of the inspectors—of the inspectors and two canvassers—was made from one political party; and you will all recollect, too, gentlemen of the jury, the manner in which that appointment was made, and I don't propose to comment upon it here. I simply allude to these general facts, for the purpose of showing you that the prisoners in these cases had a motive to do just what they are charged with doing; that they served their masters and thereby protected themselves in their own positions. And in some cases they were successful. In the cases we are about to try, it is alleged—and I think that we will be able to establish the fact, that the district—the Assembly District (Second)—in which the defendants acted as canvassers, is now represented, or misrepresented, as you may choose to call it, by a person against whom personally I have nothing to say, but by a person who was not the choice of the people of the district, who was not elected by the people of the district, but by the person who was selected and counted in by the defendants in this indictment.

The District-Attorney went on to detail some of the facts contained in the evidence which follows, relating to the case, and continued as follows: "The law makes it the duty of the canvassers, as soon as the polls are closed, to proceed without delay, recess, or adjournment, to canvass and estimate the votes; it also prescribes the order in which the canvass shall be made, and it is their duty to do so. In this case that requirement of the law was violated, and, as I shall be able to show you, for the very purpose of perpetrating the fraud that was perpetrated in this particular case. Had the vote in this district been canvassed in the order it should have been canvassed by the defendants, it would have closed before some of the others were canvassed, because in this one the vote was much lighter. Yet the Assembly ballot in this district was delayed for hours after the canvass had been completed in every other election district in this Assembly District, and not until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning was this vote canvassed, when it was known in the room and by the canvassers what the vote was, precisely, in every other district, and when it was known that ALBERT AMMERMAN, leaving out that district, was nine majority ahead for member of Assembly. The object was to delay. They knew their man. He is smart and expert. No man is his superior in this community in election machinery. He was there held in reserve to make sure that Mr. AMMERMAN should be defeated for the office of Assemblyman. So when the polls closed they had first to have supper, and then proceeded to count the votes very slowly. During the evening communication was kept up by the canvassers with parties outside; messengers are coming in, and the canvassers taken aside; one is taken to the lower end of the room, and quietly whispered to there. This continues throughout the evening, and on one occasion when they supposed the thing was in doubt, and it would be absolutely necessary to make it up here, a messenger is sent, a whispered conversation is had, and a marked change takes place in the canvass. They make haste more slowly still, and not until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning is the Assembly box in this district canvassed. It was known then precisely what the vote was. It might have been supposed from the known smallness of the district that all would have been over there very soon, and the canvassers retired; yet, strange to say, at that hour in the morning, a number of distinguished individuals meet there, as if by chance, to witness the great, final, closing fight of the campaign in that district; a whispered conversation is had with the canvassers again; the order, I presume, was given, the figures stated, his work marked out, and the canvass proceeds. There were parties there who anticipated the fraud that was contemplated, and they remained there; they had a right to suspect, and they did suspect; they knew the men they had to deal with, and they detected the fraud.

After detailing the manner in which the frauds were perpetrated, the District-Attorney went on to say: "Oh, what a farce!" Call this an election! This is the glorious privilege that an American citizen has; this is what we put down the rebellion for, and spent billions of money, and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, to come back here and have this glorious privilege, that the parties intrusted with counting the votes of the people may count in and count out when they please. This is a glorious privilege. Yes, at this very election a man who had given his arm in defense of his country was counted out by just such a system as this.

At this point he was interrupted by Mr. JENKS, and the Court ruled that this style of remark was irrelevant.

Mr. E. B. CADLEY, Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, produced the minutes of the Board, to show who were appointed canvassers of the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward for the election of November last. It appeared that on the 30th September, 1869, M. HANNON and H. MAYO were appointed to the above office.

Mr. BISHOP, City Clerk, read the form of oath taken by the defendants as canvassers of election.

Officer THOMAS W. VAUGHAN, of the Forty-first Precinct, deposed that he was detailed to the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward on the night of election; on the closing of the polls some refreshments were called for; shortly after six o'clock the counting of the votes commenced, and did not conclude till about half past six o'clock in the morning; there were parties who entered during the evening and conversed with the canvassers; the canvass was very slowly counted during the whole evening; I remarked to the poll-clerk that at this rate we should never get along; the poll-clerk stated that he was strange to the business, but that he had always been accustomed to count the votes by tens; the vote was counted still more slowly after the conversation I have referred to; there were nine different ballot-boxes; the State ticket was counted first; the Assembly box was counted the second or third, but when it was found that there were a few tickets short, that is compared with the poll-books, the tickets were put back again; they commenced to count the Assembly box again shortly after two o'clock, I think; I heard one of the clerks object to Mr. MAYO that the votes were being incorrectly counted, that fives were being counted for tens; Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, I think, asked the clerk if he doubted the word of the gentlemen who were counting; he said he did.

At this stage a somewhat acrimonious discussion ensued between counsel as to the competency of admitting evidence as to the communications of outside parties with the canvassers. The Court ruled that, unless the witness could state what passed in such conversations, the evidence could not be admitted.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that he observed no false counting, but all the parties employed seemed new to their duties; he described the position occupied by the canvassers with reference to the outside public; a distance of several feet seems to have intervened between the outer barricade and the table occupied by the canvassers, and observation of their operations was said to have been difficult; the barricade was about five feet in hight, and was composed of furniture and empty cases; my duty was to see that the canvassers were not interrupted; the arrangement was that usually followed on such occasions; the canvassers worked continuously, but slowly, all night.

Officer HENRY GLIAS, of the Forty-first Precinct, deposed that he was detailed along with the preceding witness; I noticed that the tickets were counted very slowly indeed; one of the poll clerks took up a bundle of tickets and said that it was not counted; Mr. MAYO refused to count them over again, and taking them out of the clerk's hand threw them away among the rest of the tickets, and about fifteen minutes afterward, threw them in the stove; Mr. MAYO told the poll clerk to mind his own business and he would mind his; the tickets were burnt by one of the clerks; all the tickets were put into a coal-box after they had been counted.

[illegible] A. BERGEN deposed—I was poll clerk of the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward; the canvass was conducted very slowly indeed; I specially noticed the manner of canvassing the Assembly vote; the canvass of that vote was first taken up about eleven o'clock; the State ticket and two others were counted before the Assembly vote; the latter was taken up the second time between three and four o'clock in the morning; in counting this vote I saw distinctly two parcels of Mr. CULLEN's tickets which only counted five and were called as ten; took up one of these bunches and asked Mr. MAYO if he meant to say there were ten tickets there; snatching them out of my hand, in the course of which they were torn, he threw them among the rest and said he did mean to say there were ten; some words passed between us; MAYO said I had been loafing and that had I made my request properly he would have complied with it, but as it was he would not do so.

CROSS-EXAMINED—The packages which I saw were the first two which left the hands of Mr. HANNAN, and were passed over to Mr. MAYO; I kept notice of these two, and did not take the pains to discover any of the others; I did not call the attention of any one to these two packages till all were thrown together; I watched every ticket Mr. HANNAN took up, and I saw the packets mentioned only contained five; I tallied them off in ten and know that they were so counted; this was the first thing I saw that did not appear fair and square in the transaction; the thing was done so that I could plainly see it; I might have spoken hastily and showed some warmth in addressing MAYO; these two packages were at the bottom of the heap, but I kept my eye upon them during the counting of the others; the votes were counted in the pile for Mr. CULLEN, so that it was a small heap, after Mr. CULLEN's votes had been counted the balance was given to Mr. AMMERMAN; the votes of the latter were not separately counted.

Mr. ALFRED DICKINSON deposed—I was present at the canvass of the vote for the member of Assembly in the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward; about nine packages had been put up when I came in; the first package put up contained ten, the next two but eight; the boxes had been opened and the tickets of CULLEN and AMMERMAN were laid separately; in the packages referred to I noted each ticket as it was taken up, and I know they contained but eight; witness detailed the altercation between MAYO and HEGEMAN; MAYO asked if any one else desired to count the votes; the scene made some little stir; it occurred about half-past four in the morning.

CROSS-EXAMINED—The four succeeding packages after the first contained but eight tickets; when MAYO invited any one outside to come in and count, he waited for half a minute and then mixed them in one general heap.

MICHAEL SIMMONS deposed—I was present at the canvass of the Assembly vote of the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward; I went there about five minutes before twelve o'clock; I was in company with Mr. AMMERMAN and others during the evening; when I came they had missed three tickets on the Assembly vote; had put the tickets back; they commenced to count about four o'clock in the morning; before commencing, Mr. MAYO went into a corner of the room to speak to Mr. MASSEY; he came back and commenced to count; I am positive that I saw him count one package of seven for ten, and five or six others containing eight as ten; more I did not see, I was so mad; I appealed to them whether this was a fair way of counting; they swore at me and told me to mind my own business.

CROSS-EXAMINED—I am a mason, and have lived in Brooklyn about eighteen years, I was once arrested on a criminal charge; the charge was for stealing; I never saw Mr. AMMERMAN before the election; my politics are Republican; I was in the company of Mr. AMMERMAN on the morning succeeding the election; I counted six or seven packages in which there were less than ten tickets; one contained six, another seven, the other eight; others were leaning over the table with me when I counted them; Mr. BERGEN and Mr. DICKSON were there; I called no one's attention, unless Mr. MAYO's, to the fact of the tickets being wrongly counted. Witness explained the circumstance of his arrest, and stated that no case was found against him by the Grand Jury.

Mr. A. B. BERGEN deposed: I was present at the canvass of the vote for the member of Assembly of the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward; I think I heard a number mentioned by some party in conversation with Mr. MAYO, but I don't remember anything definite.

CROSS-EXAMINED—I was sitting on the barricade while the votes were being counted.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. JENKS proceeded to address the jury. He apologized for the fact that, owing to the absence of his associate, he was unable to give the details of the case before them with as much precision as he could have wished. He yielded to no man in his love for the free institutions of this country, and his love for the sanctity of the ballot. He appeared there as much as a citizen as in his professional capacity. He animadverted upon the declamatory style of the opening of the case by the District-Attorney. He contended it was equally the duty of counsel and of the jury to remove these cases above all the dust of every day talk, and to leave their minds free from the harangues of disappointed demagogues. The whole conduct of the case had been eminently theatrical, all manner of properties and effects being crowded upon the scene to lend it mystery and impressiveness. What they wanted was clear and indubitable evidence to establish the guilt of the defendants, and he would be the last, were such offered, to interfere between them and the effects. But all the newspaper talk that had been ventilated before them to gratify private malice or establish a reputation as a public reformer, he contended, gave an air of suspicion to the case. He stigmatized the Grand Jury as a secret tribunal, invaded by angry politicians, which ought to be sunk in the bottom of the sea, and which he believed would be swept away in the glorious progress of this century. His clients came fettered by the decision of this body, and were further weighted down by the eager and intemperate zeal of the District-Attorney to procure a conviction.

For the defense, Mr. JENKS continued that they proposed to lead testimony of a negative character. He argued that, compared with the spread-eagle style of the opening pretensions, the evidence for the prosecution was miserably shriveled and contradictory. The evidence he would adduce would show that there never was a canvass conducted more fairly than this one. He believed that the witnesses who had seen only eight voters did not want to see ten, being angry and excited, and that finally, by repeated statements had convinced themselves that they did not see them. He appealed, in conclusion, to the jury to try them not by all the floating trash of newspapers and daily gossip, but by that which they solemnly believed to be true.

JOHN A. LEECH deposed: I was one of the poll-clerks in the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward; something under four hundred votes were cast in that district; on reference to the returns it was found that 192 were recorded for Mr. CULLEN, and 162 for Mr. AMMERMAN; the State ticket was first canvassed; the Assembly ticket was canvassed about eleven o'clock, and finding a discrepancy of three votes the tickets were put back in the box; I had no previous experience at the work; we kept on steadily counting, though we got on slowly; (the two Assembly tickets were shown to the jury to exhibit the great difference between them;) at the second counting, the votes for Mr. CULLEN were put up in twists of ten each; there were nineteen of such and three over; during the entire process of counting no one made any remark as to the numbers in the packages; the first notice that was taken was by SIMMONS calling out HEGEMAN, who came back and told MAYO they were being improperly counted; HEGEMAN was excited and angry, so was MAYO, and some words ensued; a good many outsiders were standing there at the time; I was looking on at the counting and observed no deficiency; during the counting MAYO took one packet which contained twelve votes, and which he handed back to HANNAN to be corrected.

Mr. MASSEY deposed: I was Fire Commissioner at the date of last election; I was present in the voting place of the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward during the canvass of the Assembly vote; during the second counting I occupied a position on the top of a box overlooking the canvassers; witness indicated the manner of separating the tickets, and showed how the pieces of paper were held in the hand of the canvassers; though within a few feet of the canvassers, I found it impossible to tell how many tickets they put in each package; the manner of holding them rendered this impossible; an objection was made by some one in the audience to the number in a certain package; the conversation that ensued was quite heated; I understood Mayo invited any one in the audience to count the tickets, but no one responded.

Mr. EDMUND A. KOLLMYER deposed: I am Supervisor of the Fourth Ward. His evidence was mainly corroboratory of the preceding.

Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN deposed being present as above about ten o'clock and remaining till the close of the canvass; when the canvass of the Assembly vote was come to Mr. AMMERMAN and several others came in; witness described the first counting as already deposed to, and explained why the tickets were put back in spite of a request by the friends of Mr. AMMERMAN to have the result declared. Positions of the canvassers and clerks were described, as also of the outside spectators. During the second canvass my attention was first attracted by some words between MAYO and HEGEMAN. Described the scene as previously deposed to. SIMMONS was excited, displeased and dissatisfied, and I asked him whether he thought these men, acting on oath, would openly cheat; I heard no remark distinctly made as to outsiders examining the tickets.

Mr. HENRY P. MAYO deposed: I was canvasser in the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward at last election; I had not at any previous time been a canvasser; the reason of our getting on so slowly was that we completed each separate vote by our books, and so had nothing more left to go over again; we had no design in conducting the canvass slowly; Mr. HEGEMAN, the clerk, was very anxious to see the count, and then by keeping back his book from being made up, was one cause of the delay; the manner described by Mr. MASSEY represents the way in which the tickets were counted; the votes were tallied by tens; there were in all nineteen packages and three over; no objection was taken to our count while in progress; ten or twelve persons at least were standing by; the first objection made was by HEGEMAN after being called out by SIMMONS; I told him he had no right to touch a ticket and I told him to drop the ticket, which he did; I said I would allow any one to count the tickets but him, since he knew the thing was done right and had allowed others to impose on him; no one responded to my invitation to count the tickets; the two piles of votes were immediately thereafter mixed; my count for the Assembly ticket I believe to have been correct; I had no design or intention to count down the vote of Mr. CULLEN; on the contrary I am better acquainted with Mr. AMMERMAN than with Mr. CULLEN; Mr. AMMERMAN offered to go bail for me on this case; after the election we were accused of trying to cheat Mr. AMMERMAN in and now we are accused of having tried to cheat him out; to the best of my ability I faithfully discharged my duty as a canvasser.

Cross-examined—I am a clerk in the Water-Board; before the canvass of the Assembly vote I had no private interview with any one; I don't recollect of taking the tickets out of HEGEMAN's hand; after holding up the tickets taken by HEGEMAN I threw them away; Mr. AMMERMAN's tickets were not counted; some one asked us to count them after they had been brushed on the floor; I have taken active part in elections for a number of years, but never was present when votes were being canvassed before; I had no difficulty in canvassing the votes; each book was signed at the conclusion of the box which it represented; I heard nothing about the state of the vote in the other districts.

Mr. MICHAEL HANNON deposed: I was canvasser in the Fourth District of the Fourth Ward; corroborated the preceding, explaining that he took up the tickets in parcels, and, making them up in tens, handed them to MAYO for correction, and this in one instance only they were reported as incorrect; to the best of his knowledge each packet contained ten; I have never been a canvasser before; no effort was made to conceal the votes from the view of any one who had a right to see them; to the best of my ability I discharged my duties faithfully.

Mr. EDGAR J. CULLEN, brother of Mr. HENRY J. CULLEN, the Representative elected for this district of Assembly, deposed that he was the only member of his family present during the canvass.

The election returns of this district were received in evidence.

Before adjourning, the jury were warned to hold no communication with any one on the subject before them, and were reminded that it was a criminal offence in any one to discuss the question in the presence of any one of them.

At 4 o'clock the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The case of The People vs. JAMES BUCKLEY and WM. A. BROWN will follow the close of the above.

How a Criminal Indictment Can be Made Defective.

An alleged disreputable woman, named MARY REARDON, living in the Fourth Ward, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on a charge of larceny. A Swedish interpreter was called to question the complainant, who was found to be a sailor, and a native of Finland. He said his name was AUGUSTUS SANDHOLLAND. Counsel for the accused called attention to the fact that the name given in the indictment was SANDEL, after which he moved that the proceedings be quashed, taking the technical ground that there was a variance between the name of the complainant, as spelt by himself, and as it appeared in the indictment. The motion was sustained by Judge BEDFORD, and the prisoner was remanded to await a new indictment.

Brooklyn Internal Revenue.

The following returns have been made to Collector ALLABEN of the Second District:

FERRY COMPANIES.	
Greenpoint Ferry Company, passenger and freight receipts	$10,331
Bay Ridge, gross receipts	237
Houston-street, gross receipts	9,068
Grand-street, gross receipts, January	2,159
Grand-street, gross receipts, February	5,614
THEATER.	
Donnelly's receipts, January	$1,547
Donnelly's receipts, February	1,207
GAS COMPANIES.	
Citizens', feet gas	14,661,000
Citizens', manufacturers' sales	22,583,000
Williamsburg, feet gas	10,371,482
Williamsburg, manufacturers' sales	15,000
Flatbush, feet gas	415,431
Flatbush Gas Light Company	200,000
BANKS.	
Mechanics' and Traders', deposits	$210,500
East New-York Savings, deposits	4,275
RAILROAD COMPANIES.	
Prospect Park, passenger receipts	$6,398
Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin, gross receipts	1,310
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island, gross receipts	441
Brooklyn and Coney Island, gross receipts	6,394
Brooklyn and Newtown, gross receipts	9,536
Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island, gross receipts	370
Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen-street Railroad	1,007
Brooklyn, Rockaway Beach and Canarsie, interest on bonds	1,575
Bushwick-avenue Railroad, gross receipts	4,217
INSURANCE.	
Atlantic Fire, gross receipts	$10,000

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1807—Brink vs. The Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
919—Rockwell vs. The Third-avenue R. R. Co.
475—Strasburger vs. Fisk, Jr.
1775—King vs. Van Clief, Ex'r, &c.
1783—Edwards vs. Keutgen.
687—Robinson vs. Strauss.
2162—Butterfield Overland Dispatch vs. Tracy Arnold.
1949—French vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.

Nos.
1131—Weir vs. Shreve.
1615—Morehead vs. McNamee.
2191—Hardenbergh vs. Whitney.
2187—Fitch vs. Marshall.
2203—McNichol vs. Duncan.
2205—Sloane vs. Elmer.
2207—Piggs vs. Bobb.
1889½—Swords vs. Edgar.
2209—Pray vs. Cassitt.
2211—Sparkman vs. Zingsein.
2213—Klein vs. Kraft.
2215—Lawton vs. Wheeler.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
344—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash R. R. Co.
1620—Dodd vs. Fourth Nat. Bank.
6656—Walsh vs. Sexton.
990½—Marsh vs. Salomon.
126½—Arctic Life Ins. Co. vs. Austin.
1522—Lawrence vs. Maxwell.
5854—Lyons vs. Third avenue R. R. Co.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1590—Field vs. Devlin.

Nos.
484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1406—Shuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1616—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1546—Judge vs. Albany and N. Y. Propeller Line.
234½—Moody vs. Osgood.
1565—Weeks vs. Russell.
1606—Merchants' Ex. Bank vs. Rose.
1618—Perkins vs. Darling.
336—Drake vs. Borston.
490—Cohen vs. McGay.
272—Wright vs. Boos.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
170—Schrieber vs. Schirmer.
173—Despard vs. Churchill.
178—Powers vs. Rogers.
184—Weith vs. Mordecai.
186—The Met. Nat. Bank vs. Place.
187—Same vs. Same.
188—Ayres vs. Levy.
189—Valentine vs. Pelton.
191—Roelker vs. Basch.
193—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.
194—Robinson vs. Brisbane.
195—Larkin vs. Wyckoff.
196—Bacheller vs. Bacheller Mf'g Co.
197—Martens vs. Oeters.
199—Ambler vs. Staylor.

Nos.
200—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. vs. Van Beck.
202—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.
203—Cook vs. Campbell.
205—Shettler vs. Smith.
204—Willard vs. Nelson.
206—Page vs. McDonald.
66—Ritter vs. Boody.
111—Sanderson vs. Codington.
207—Same vs. Same.
208—The Nat. Park Bank of N. Y. vs. Place.
209—Fyier vs. Moore.
211—Welles vs. Westcott.
212—Dudler vs. Bellingen.
142—Daly vs. Klumpp.
213—Tindull vs. Richardson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
46—Mosier vs. Bliss.
48—Brown vs. Valentine.
51—In re. Harmony Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
69—Trust vs. Trust.
76—Hoar vs. Hoar.
77—Howe vs. Bushnell.
78—Clark vs. Same.
79—Jewett vs. Same.

Nos.
81—Chamberlain vs. Lindsey.
84—Allaire vs. Meyers.
88—Shapter vs. Jardine.
94—Cott vs. Gordon.
97—Strong vs. Eldrige.
102—Riddle vs. Sanford.
104—Bros vs. Michael.
107—Hoar vs. Hoar.

The call commences at No. 118—Platt vs. Platt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1389—Bell vs. Burke.
1237—Adolph vs. Central Park and North and East River R. R. Co.
1413—Congregation B[illegible] Yith Ne Emon vs. Swift.
1380—Bamberger vs. Woodhull.
1477—Smith vs. Hart.
1511—Jurgens vs. Butt.
1497—Masters vs. Wakeman.

Nos.
1525—Bamminger vs. Fendleher.
1527—Fowler vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1529—Bennett vs. Brinker.
1531—Howard vs. Erhenback.
1533—Oakley vs. Mason.
1537—Gray vs. Fisk, Jr.
1541—Lawrence vs. Fairchild.
1543—Ahrens vs. O'Brien.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2062—Lawrence vs. National City Bank.
2064—Same vs. Same.
784—Clare vs. National City Bank.
2090—Knapp vs. Altmeyer.

Nos.
886—Dilworth vs. Bostwick.
1572—Pell vs. Donaldson.
1438—Leip vs. Sheave.
1458—Holmes vs. Robers.
2140—Chittenden vs. McDonald.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
832—Ellis vs. McKnight.
490—Bentel vs. Spiegel.
471—Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
395—Sherwood vs. Sherman.
680—Magrath vs. Delprat.
725—Metzger vs. Lauterbach.
340—Stern vs. Mosbach.

Nos.
1701—Livingston vs. Cowles.
798—Gilchrist vs. Spratt.
670—Auta vs. Levy.
886—Cochren vs. Trask.
899—Courau vs. Patterson.
900—Turner vs. Rand.
901—Munsell vs. Young.
902—Braque vs. Evans.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Causes on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
384—Kelley vs. Mackey.
437—Amelang vs. Helgenberg.
444—Freund vs. The C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
534—Legraine vs. Dodd.
557—Middletown Plate Co. vs. Melville.
592—Bateman vs. Ruth, Jr.
603—Booke vs. Burmeister.
605—Knudson vs. Woolsey.
616—Meyers vs. Egberton.

Nos.
621—Ireland vs. Babcock.
630—Winslow vs. Schultz.
644—Birdsall vs. Keppler.
686—Buddensick vs. Berg.
687—Same vs. Same.
693—Prial vs. Rennie.
702—Reilly vs. McDermott.
704—Young vs. Fielder.
705—Henion vs. Pease.
706—Blake vs. Claflin.
707—Paolicchi vs. Dibblee.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
512—Pike vs. Goodkind.
528—Burgess vs. Erb.
608—Kandon vs. Woolsey.
583—Winthrop vs. Koop.
591—Green vs. Fowler.
695—Killan vs. Desmond.
698—De Loynes vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Company.

Nos.
700—Niver vs. Looran.
701—Sackendorf vs. Boyle.
709—Ward vs. Fitzgibbons.
710—Guion vs. Flynn.
711—Howell vs. Shaffer.
712—Franklin vs. Stern.
713—Thompson vs. Wasson.
714—Arnoux vs. Goode.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, Judge.

Nos.
1—The People vs. William Flannery; rape.
2—The People vs. Edward Dowd; robbery.
3—The People vs. Thomas Morton; robbery.
4—The People vs. Thomas Kavanagh and Joseph White; robbery.
5—The People vs. George Fett; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Alexander Montgomery; burglary.
7—The People vs. Thomas Schmidt and Thomas Davis; burglary.
8—The People vs. Michael Darragh and Arthur Goodwin; burglary.
9—The People vs. Joseph Frazer; larceny from the person.

Nos.
10—The People vs. Edward Jacobs; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. John Robinson; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. John Leary; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Margaret Driscoll; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Terrance Daly; receiving stolen goods.
15—The People vs. Leopold Menge; assault and battery.
16—The People vs. John T. Holowell; assault and battery.
17—The People vs. Thomas Mangin; cruelty to animals.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ELECTION OF ASSIGNEE—PROOF OF CLAIMS—POWER OF REGISTER.

In the Matter of Adolph B. Herman and Herman Herman.—At the first meeting of creditors in this matter, the Register proceeded to take the votes of all the creditors, reserving by consent of the meeting all objections and the right to strike out the votes of those whose proofs should be postponed till the close of the voting. After the voting, objections were made to the votes of several of the creditors, and the meeting adjourned. When the meeting came together again, pursuant to adjournment, counsel for some of the creditors presented an order and injunction from this Court forbidding certain creditors named therein from proving their claims or voting for assignees. The Register held that this order and injunction disposed of the question. He therefore struck out the votes of the creditors so mentioned, and declared an assignee elected. At the request of the creditors so excluded from voting, the Register certified the question to the Court for decision.

Held by the Court—That the order was made because it was stated by the attorney who applied for it that the Register doubted his power to make it. That the case of *In re Noble*, 3 B. R. 24, was called to the attention of the attorney in which the same Register held that he had power to inquire into the right of creditors to vote [illegible] proof of claims [illegible] if the Register [illegible] claim [illegible] of opinion that such validity [illegible] ventilated by the assignee, he may postpone the proof of the claim until the assignee is chosen. That the attorney stated that notwithstanding rule 6, the Register doubted his power to do what he is understood to have held in the case of Noble he has power to do. That the case of Noble means that the Register has power to postpone proof of a claim until an assignee is chosen, if a case is made out for such postponement within rule 6; but that beyond that the Register has no power to institute the inquiry provided for by section 22 of the act; that it was not intended by the order to institute any new practice; that an order be entered for a new election of assignee, and that the former election be set aside.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Penalties have been collected in the following cases: United States *vs.* Steam-boat *Meta*, $500; United States *vs.* Steam-boat *Delaware*, $70; United States *vs.* Steam-boat *Wilmington*, $50; and have been paid over to Collector Grinnell for distribution according to the order of the Court.

Eliza G. Perry and Andrew J. Perry, of the City of Brooklyn, were discharged in bankruptcy.

Before Judge Benedict.

LIBEL SUIT FILED.

United States vs. *The Propeller Lafayette.*—This is a case of collision between the *R. S. Carter* and the propeller *Lafayette*, which occurred in the Atlantic Basin in last October. Mr. Henry H. Storms was the owner of the *Carter*, and claims damages amounting to over $2,000, caused, as alleged, by the negligence of the employes on board the *Lafayette*. Process was issued by the Court directing the United States Marshal to take the vessel into custody.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict

SENTENCES.

The United States vs. *Charles A. Willard.*—This defendant, for the offense of stealing a letter from the Post-office, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for four years in the Kings County Jail.

The United States vs. *John McCormick.*—This defendant, convicted of larceny on the high seas, was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months in the Kings County Penitentiary.

The United States vs. *James McMahon.*—This defendant, for the offense of defrauding a volunteer of his bounty, was sentenced to imprisonment for two years in the Kings County Penitentiary.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 22.

Before Judge Barnard.

SECOND MORTGAGE—ASSIGNMENT.

William Griswold vs. *David Banks and —— Mitchell.*—This action was brought to foreclose a second mortgage. The facts are that at the time of the foreclosure of a first mortgage, some years ago, one Porter, who was supposed to be the owner of the second mortgage, was made a party to the action. The truth was that Porter had, previous to the commencement of the action, assigned his mortgage to another person for the purpose of securing a certain debt, and the assignment was duly recorded. The assignee of the second mortgage was not made a party. In 1863 the debt, to secure which the morgage was given as collateral, was paid, and the same was reassigned to Porter. The amount involved is over $4,000, which, according to the decision of the Federal Courts, must be paid in gold. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. A. R. Dyett; for defendants, Messrs. Anderson & Man.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MARCH 22.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

RIGHT TO MONEY FOUND IN RAILROAD CARS.

George Hawes vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—About eighteen months ago the plaintiff, while a passenger on the cars of defendant, found a wallet containing $1,045. Upon consultation with the conductor the plaintiff delivered over the money to the latter, with the understanding that it should be delivered to the Company, to be held in trust subject to the application of the owner. Mr. Schell, one of the directors of the road, happening to be on board the cars, the conductor delivered the amount to him on behalf of the Company. After ten months had passed, and no owner being found, the plaintiff demanded the return of the money, which was refused, and action is now brought to determine the legal rights of the parties in the matter. The facts, as herein stated, being substantially admitted on both sides, Mr. Rapello argued on behalf of the Company, that it was the responsible party, and that fifty years hence the owner might call upon it to reimburse the amount. On behalf of plaintiff it was contended that he was the party responsible to the owner, and necessarily the party having the prima facia right to the money, subject to the owner's claim.

BARBOUR, Chief-Justice, held in favor of plaintiff, and directed a verdict accordingly for $1,120. The question of law to be heard in the first instance at General Term.

Mr. Cooke for plaintiff; Mr. Rapello for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 22.

Before Justice Spencer and a Jury.

INTERESTING TO GRAIN MERCHANTS.

J. Elliot Condict et al. vs. *The Hanover Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action brought against the defendant, as one of the Underwriters' Agency, to recover for damage to a cargo of rough rice, shipped in the schooner *Nellie Tarbox*, at Darien, Ga., in the month of November, 1867, and landed at Boston in December following. The cargo, upon arrival, was found to be greatly damaged, as plaintiffs claimed, by sea-water, but as defendants claimed, by natural sweat and heat. The plaintiff's evidence established the fact that this grain, upon the voyage taken of thirty days, or even upon a voyage of a much longer time, could not injure by natural sweat or heat. The testimony of the leading Rice men and experts in Boston was taken, also that of Dr. Charles J. Jackson, State Assayer of Massachusetts, who analyzed samples of the cargo, and detected the presence of salt water upon the hull.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Edwin M. Felt for plaintiff; Cotterill Bros. and Mr. Paul for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 22.

Before Judge Jones.

ORDERED: During the balance of the March Term the Court will sit for the purpose of hearing *ex parte* and litigated motions at 11 A. M. The Trial Calendar will be called at 12½ P. M.

By order. JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 22.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Campbell *vs.* Levinson; Calkin, Receiver, &c., *vs.* The Erie Basin Dry Dock Company; Le Boutillier *vs.* Hogan; Johnson *vs.* Edwards; Woodruff *vs.* Cleveland; Griffing *vs.* McElroy; Sampson *vs.* Wood; Mason *vs.* Tooker; Weidenfield *vs.* McKinney; Bodine *vs.* Killien; Evans *vs.* Lichenstein, and Dolby *vs.* Hatch.

Simon *vs.* Rich; motion granted for April 8.

Tracy *vs.* Hotchkiss; motion granted until May Term.

Valentine *vs.* Brennin; motion granted and reference ordered.

Benail *vs.* Hall and Secor *vs.* Lorillard; motion granted for April 1.

Crandall *vs.* Phenix Insurance Company; motion granted unless served in ten days.

Townsend *vs.* Otis; motion granted for first Friday in May.

Holliday *vs.* Forbes; same decision as last above.

Waterston *vs.* Coryell; motion granted without prejudice to motion for reference.

Tracy *vs.* Hotchkiss; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 22.

By Judge Jones.

Peiser *vs.* The Congregation Biker Cholim, &c.; motion denied.

Townsend *vs.* Elias; motion denied, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

Mandelick *vs.* Speyers; motion granted.

Yerkes *vs.* Speyers; motion granted.

Gilliman *vs.* Bedell; motion granted.

Fay *vs.* Pendergast; order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Stokes *vs.* Brown; case settled and ordered to be filed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 22, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s., '81, R..	114
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s3	109⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	108⅞
1,950	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small	107
14,000		107⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108
82,500	do........s3	108⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s.10-40 C..	105⅛
30,000	Tenn. 6s. x. c..	57⅛
9,000	do	57⅜
11,000	do	58
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50
2,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c..	73½
2,000	do	73½
2,000	do	74
5,000	Va. St. 6s, R.B.	58
1,500	Ga. St. 7s	94
20,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	78
10,000	do	78⅛
3,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L..	93½
2,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	24½
5,000	Ill. Con. Bds., '79,	100⅛
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	91
2,000	N.Y.Cen.7s.'76.	103
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87.	90½
15,000	Erie 3d M.	86
2,000	N.Y.Cen. 6s, '83	91
2,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs	93⅛
20,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M.	85⅛
1,000	A.&T.H.2d M.P	83⅛
5,000	Chi. & N.W.1st	94
1,000	Tol. & W. Eq. bds.	76⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. Con. Bds.	79
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	96⅛
8,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	95
9,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	92
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	95
10,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	85
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st	95
12,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	83⅛
10,000	do.	83⅛
10	Bk. of Commerce	123
47	Metropolitan Bk.	140
20	Phenix Bank	109
100	Quick. M. Co.	10⅛
12	Penn. Coal Co.	217
200	Pacific Mail	33⅛
100	do.......b3	33⅛
5	do.	33⅛
50	do...bet. call	34
100	W. U. Tel.	33⅛
14	Adams Ex.	62
100	do.	61¼
13	do..bet. call	61
50	Wells-Fargo Ex.	19⅛
300	A. M. U. Ex.	28⅛
25	do.	28
300	U. S. Ex.	47
7,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	90⅛
400	Harlem R.	144
1,700	Reading	96⅛
50	do.	96⅛
15	L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅛
400	do.	87⅛
900	do.	87⅛
100	do.........b30	87⅛
500	do..bet. call	87⅛
1,900	do.	87⅛
200	do.	87
2,700	do.	87⅛
200	do.	87⅛
107	Panama R.	140
100	do..bet.c. s15	140
100	Clev. & Pitts.	99⅛
400	Chi. & N. W.	72⅛
100	do....bet. call	72⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅛
400	do.	84⅛
100	do.	85⅛
100	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74
10	do.	74⅛
300	N. J. Cen. R.	103⅛
125	do.	103⅛
200	Chi. & R. I.	121⅛
400	do.	121⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	60⅛
100	do.......b15	60⅛
200	do.	60⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅛
300	do.	74⅛
100	do.......s30	74⅛
100	do.......b30	74⅛
100	T., W. & W.	45⅛
100	do.......b3	45
50	Alt. & T. H.	29
200	do.......b3	29
8	Chic. & Alt. Scrip	109
300	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
200	St. Louis & I.M.R.	42⅛
100	Chi., B. & Q.	147
170	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	71
70	Del., L. & W.	103
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar., ex. div.	93⅛
129	Morris & Essex	90⅛
300	Bos., H. & E. R.	4
5	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅛

SECOND BOARD—[illegible]

[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 R., '62, s3	109⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, s3	109⅞
[illegible]	do.	110
13,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	108⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	108⅛
1,000	do.	108⅛
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	109⅛
10,000	do.	109
3,500	U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new	107⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	107⅛
[illegible]	do.......s3	107⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	108⅛
10,000	do.	108⅛
70,000	do.......b3	108⅛
100,000	do.	108⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	108
[illegible]	do....small	107⅛
15,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C..	105⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50⅛
10,000	do.	50⅛
3,000	Ga. St. 6s.	87
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	23⅛
1,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	82⅛
15,000	Missouri 6s	92⅛
3,000	La. 6s	77⅛
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	78⅛
4,000	do.	79
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div.	83
2,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s	94⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	93⅛
7,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	84
30	Merchants' Ex. Bk	104
400	Canton Co.	62½
100	Quick. M.	10
40	Pacific Mail	33⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	46
100	do.	45⅛
100	Erie	25
100	Reading.........s60	96⅛
200	do.	96⅛
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer., bet call.	91⅛
800	Lake S. & M. S.	87⅛
900	do....bet. call	87⅛
600	do.	87⅛
100	Clev. & P.	99⅛
100	Chic. & R. I., bet. c	122
100	Chic. & N. W.	73⅛
600	do.	73⅛
100	do.......s30	72½
100	do....bet. call	73⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85⅛
300	do.......b3	85⅛
400	do....bet. call	85⅛
200	do.	85⅛
600	N. J. Central	104
100	do.......b10	104
500	Mil. & St. P.	61
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75
100	do.	74⅛
100	do.	74⅛
35	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	93
200	Ohio & Miss.	29½
500	do.	29⅛
50	Del., Lac. & W. R.	102⅛

TUESDAY, March 21—P. M.

The sales of Gold which left off 112¼ ⅌ cent. last night, advanced this forenoon to 112½ ⅌ cent., but subsequently fell back to 112⅜ ⅌ cent. The market was comparatively steady through the day, and there was not much disposition evinced either to advance or depreciate the price. The Foreign Exchanges were also steady, if anything a fraction weaker than yesterday, sales on London 108⅞ ⅌ cent. for first-class Bankers' Bills, and on Paris f.5.23¾ to the dollar. Money was in easy supply at 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, with some exceptions, where balances were voluntarily tendered to leading houses, at 4 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were comparatively steady in prices, but there was no strong support to the market, but rather an inclination to bear the United States 5-20s of 1867 and 1865. The coupon 5-20s of 1862 were scarce and sold at 110 ⅌ cent. The 5-20s of 1862, registered, and of 1864, registered and coupon, sold down to 108¼@108⅜ ⅌ cent., including 2⅜ ⅌ cent. accrued Gold Interest since Nov. 1. The Southern State Bonds were generally firm, and the Railway Bonds in good request at full prices. In the Railway Shares there was another upward turn in prices, and an active speculation in the Western Roads, especially North-west, St. Paul, Rock Island and Lake Shore. In Lake Shore the transactions were very large, and the sales and purchases of the Stock through the day, as on yesterday, must have been from 12,000 to 15,000 shares, making for the two days from 30,000 to 35,000 shares. The Rock Island Stock sold up to 123¼@122¾ ⅌ cent. The St. Paul Stocks were 1@1½ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday, and the Common marked nearly 3 ⅌ cent. above the lowest sales of last week. The Vanderbilt Central and Scrip made a further rise of ¼@¾ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 22.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅜	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅞	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅝	108⅝
American Gold Coin	112¼	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	49¾	50¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅞	93⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅞	91⅛
Reading Railroad	96¼	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅛	122
North-western Common	72	73⅛
North-western Preferred	83⅜	85½
Pacific Mail Company	33⅛	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	73¼	74⅝
St. Paul Common	59¼	61⅛
Lake Shore	87	87¾
Erie	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅝	29½
New-Jersey Central	103¼	104

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 22.

General balance yesterday	$80,852,718 61
Gold receipts	332,848 14
Gold payments	57,203 07
Gold balance	76,739,626 50
Currency receipts	220,997 10
Currency payments	243,516 77
Currency balance	4,227,156 05
General balance	81,069,986 64
Customs	331,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ c. reg. '81	114
6 ⅌ c. coup. '81	114
5-20 coup. '62	110
5-20 coup. '64	108⅛
5-20 coup. '65	109
5-20 coup. n. i. '65	107⅛
5-20 coup. '67	108⅛
5-20 coup. '68	108⅛
10-40 reg.	105
10-40 coup.	105
6s Currency	112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup	58⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	50⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	73⅛
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	94
N. Carolina 6s	46
N. Carolina new bds.	23
S. Carolina 6s	87⅛
S. Carolina new bds.	81⅛
S. Carolina, Apl & Oct.	84⅛
Missouri 6s	92⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. iss.	92
Louisiana 6s	77
Louisiana new bds.	72⅛
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	79
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	93
California 7s, large bs.	111
Connecticut 6s	100
Rhode Island 6s	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., '81	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., '86	103
Illinois Canal bds, '70	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100⅛
Illinois War Loan	109
Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., '73	96
Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., '78	95
Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., '83	95
Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., '78	98
Mich. 7 ⅌ ct. War L'n	100
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	109
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	109
N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	106
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105
N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	105

And the following for the City Bank Shares and the Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	138
Manhattan	144
Merchants	124
Mechanics'	139
Union	134
America	145
Phenix	108⅛
Tradesmen's	152
National	118
Merchants' Exchange	108
Leather Manuf's	190
Seventh Ward	108
Commerce	123
Mechanics Bkng. Ass.	120
Ocean	90
Mercantile	120
American Exchange	113
Bank of the Republic	115
Bank of N. America	103⅛
Hanover	106
Irving	116
Metropolitan	139⅛
Market	120
Nassau	108
Shoe and Leather	160
Corn Exchange	130
Marine	150
Commonwealth	113
Importers' & Traders'	145
Fourth National	105
Ninth National	110⅛
Tenth National	105
Oriental	150
Gold Exchange	55
Pennsylvania Coal	217
Cumberland Coal Pf.	27⅛
Canton Co., Baltimore	62
Western Union Tel.	33⅛
Quicksilver Mining	10
Mariposa Mining	8
Mariposa Preferred	19
Mariposa Trustee Cer.	48⅛
Boston Water Power	17
Adams Express	61
Wells-Fargo Express	19⅛
American Express	38
United States Express	46⅛
Merchants' Union Ex.	7
Pacific Mail	33⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103
Erie 1st Ext.	103
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	87⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	87⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '75	101
Harlem 1st	103
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	119
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	111
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	96
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds	93⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	113⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	94½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	76
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	88
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	91
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	88
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.	91
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	108
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	76⅛
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	79
Gt. West. 1st, '88	106
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80⅛
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Gal. & Chic. 2d	98
Chic. & R. I. 1st	100⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
Morris & Essex 1st	101
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. 2d	109
N. J. Cen. New B'ds	100
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Clev. & Pitts. 2d	91⅛
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75⅛
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Chic. & Alton Inc.	92
Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	84⅛
St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	88
Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Col., C. & Ind. 2d	80⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100⅛	100⅝
City 6s, New	102	102⅛
Camden and Amboy	115⅛	115⅝
Pennsylvananis Central	112⅞	113
Reading	96⅛	96⅝
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	55
Catawissa Preferred	34⅛	34⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27½
Northern Central	48¼	48½
Lehigh Navigation	31⅛	32
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88⅞

The Terra Haute and Alton Company a year or two ago leased their main line to the Pennsylvania Railroad at 30 ⅌ cent. of gross receipts. They still hold their Belleville Branch, [illegible] The [illegible] of the main line [illegible] $[illegible], on gross receipts of $[illegible]. The whole income on Capital and [illegible] as follows:

Interest on	$3,750,000	Bonds	$[illegible]
7 ⅌ cent. Dividend	[illegible]	Preferred Stock	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]		$[illegible]
Leaving for	[illegible]	Com. Stock	77,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]		$[illegible]

The increased traffic for 1870 [illegible] fair indicates $2,000,000 gross on the main line, or $600,000 rental, and about $175,000 net from the Belleville Branch, which should leave about 6 ⅌ cent. to the Common Stock. The Company have made arrangements for a running connection between their Belleville Branch and another new line building from Belleville to the lower Ohio at Paducha.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $4,319,526.

The Midland Railroad.

From the New-York Tribune.

The *Evening Post* objects to State aid to the Midland, on the ground of precedent. Many railroad projects claim assistance; if one is helped, others will ask and expect to be; so the only safe course is that of indiscriminate refusal.

There is force in this view; and yet we think it inconclusive. For the Midland is no project, but a work. Some ten millions of dollars have been expended upon it—mainly contributed by the people who live on its line—and the road is more than half constructed, and running regular trains from Oswego to Norwich, in the very heart of the lately secluded district. In a few weeks it will be extended to Sidney Plains, where it crosses the Albany and Susquehanna, connecting it with Albany on the one hand and Binghamton on the other. We submit, therefore, that the application of the Midland for aid rests on grounds not merely peculiar but peculiarly strong; and we hope and trust that the Legislature will be induced to consider it favorably.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT THAN THE FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA at 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. Forty-six miles are already completed and nearly 100 miles more are graded.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy ready first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking houses of Howes & Macy, New-York; and at banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ A CHEAP AND MOST RELIABLE INVESTMENT—First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This road is completed and has been paying dividends on the stock for the past seven years. Two million dollars of the bonds have already been placed. We are offering a limited amount at 87½ and interest. For particulars apply to DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 22, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20
Cotton, bales	2,207
Cotton Seed, bags	1,213
Copper, cakes	209
Dried Fruit, pkgs	401
Eggs, bbls	1,307
Flour, bbls	8,661
Corn Meal, bbls	100
Corn Meal, bags	2,500
Wheat, bushels	19,128
Corn, bushels	2,400
Oats, bushels	22,124
Malt, bushels	600
Grass Seed, bushels	350
Beans, bushels	768
Peas, bushels	136
Hemp, bales	6
Hops, bales	133
Leather, sides	11,004
Spirits Turp., bbls	70
Tar, bbls	127
Resin, bbls	3,657
Petroleum, Ref., bbls	849
Pork, bbls	559
Cut Meats, pkgs	289
Lard, kegs	400
Stearine, pkgs	45
Butter, pkgs	1,033
Cheese, pkgs	834
Tallow, pkgs	30
Rice, pkgs	108
Starch, boxes	1,500
Spelter, slabs	1,635
Tobacco, hhds	61
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	46
Whisky, bbls	1,221
Wool, bales	525

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nemesis*, for Liverpool—270 boxes Bacon, 1,763 bales Cotton, 7,674 bushels Wheat, 34 cases Machinery, 5 cases Saddlery, 229 cases Rubber, 617 boxes Cheese, 1,054 bags Coffee.

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—650 tierces Beef, 53 tierces Tallow, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 218 pkgs. Rubber.

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—26 cases Machinery, 2,394 bales Cotton, 537 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Apples, 114 bundles Iron Rods, 307 bales Hops, 14,027 bushels Wheat, 27 boxes Clocks.

By the brig *G. C. Clary*, for Gibraltar—7,060 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—5 cases Oil Peppermint, 5 cases Oil Sassafras, 3 cases Scales, 58 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 2 cases Dry Goods, 20 bales Tobacco, 56 Car Wheels, 348 bales Cotton, 15,000 lbs. Grease, 4,000 bbls. Resin, 170 cases Sewing Machines, 210,088 lbs. Tallow, 30 casks Metal, 47 cases Machinery, 11 cases Hardware, 25 bbls. Maizena, 400 boxes Extract Dyewood, 10 casks Sperm Oil, 4,060 bags Coffee, 465 bales Rubber, 15 kegs Caviar, 20 cases Essential Oils.

ASHES—Continue inactive at from $8 50@$8 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—The demand for Yellow has been on a limited scale, at from 37½c.@38c. ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Seasonable work meets with a readier sale at our quotations. Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$3 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' Congress, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been quiet but steady, including Common Hard at $8@$9 50; Croton, $13@$20, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$42 50 ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very dull and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, at 19c.@22½c.; Plain Sperm, 37½c.@40c.; Patent Sperm, 50c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been selling, in lots, at $2 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been dull and heavy. We quote: Liverpool Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $14 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs., from yard.

COCOA—Has been in more request, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 12½c.@13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 20c.@22½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Caracas, 30c., currency, ⅌ lb. Sales 300 bags Guayaquil, part at 15c., gold, ⅌ lb., duty paid; 25 bags San Domingo have been sold, in bond, at 8c., gold, ⅌ lb., for export.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry reported for Rio, of which there were sales today of 4,000 bags by the *Ali*, (a resale) on private terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS make the week's sales of Rio, 9,994 bags—reducing the stock of that description in first hands to 25,442 bags here, and 55,442 bags at all the distributing ports. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb. Cargo prices of Rio have been quoted thus: Ordinary Cargoes, 9½c.@9¾c.; Fair cargoes, 10½c.@10¾c.; Good cargoes, 11c.@11¼c.; Prime cargoes, 12c.@12¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, 45 and 60 days' credit.

Stock of Rio in first hands.

At New-Orleans, bags	None
At Mobile, bags	2,000
At Savannah, bags	1,000
At Baltimore, bags	27,000
At New-York, bags	25,442
Grand total, bags	55,442

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted a shade easier on a limited business. Sales have been reported of 2,694 bales for early delivery, including 2,119 bales to shippers, 457 bales to spinners and 68 bales to speculators. Also 1,500 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for March, at 21½c.; 500 do. for April, at 21c.@21½c.; 200 do. for May, at 21½c.@21¾c.; 700 do. for June, at 21c.@21½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅞	18⅞	19	19⅛
Good Ordinary	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21
Low Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22⅛
Middling	22⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Good Middling	24⅞	24⅞	25	25⅛

[illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts the [illegible] week	11,316
Receipts [illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts year ending [illegible]	682,100
Receipts four [illegible] 1, 1869	686,730
Export clearances since our last	4,245
Exports since Sept 1	387,371
Exports for the [illegible] 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,470
Estimated [illegible]	[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—The demand for most articles has been moderate within our previous range.

FEATHERS—Continue very dull at previous figures. Live Geese, 75c.@85c. ⅌ lb.

FISH—There has been a fair trade demand noted for the leading articles on the basis of our quotations; Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 37½ ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $26 50@$28 50; No. 2 do., $15 25@$16 50; No. 3 do., $8 50@$10 50, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 27c.@28c. for No. 1 Box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The market has been quoted steady, but the trade has been very tame in all kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been depressed and declining. There has been very little call noted from export buyers. The home trade purchases have been on a limited scale. Holders have shown more eagerness to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 40@$4 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 60@$4 90; good to choice Spring Extra, $4 90@$5 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 40@$4 60
Extra State	4 60@ 5 65
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 75@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping	4 75@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 65@ 9 25

Southern Flour is inactive at yielding prices; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 25 for poor to Good Ordinary, and ruled $6 25@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in quite moderate request at $4@$5 25 for inferior to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn-meal is dull and heavy at $4 25@$4 50 for Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at from $3 50@$3 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—There has been a very moderate movement reported in most articles, at less buoyant prices. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 10@$4 20, currency; old crop Layer Raisins, $3@$3 25, currency, ⅌ box; Currants, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.; Almonds, 22½c.@25c.; Figs, 12c.@24c.; Turkish Prunes, 10½c.@11½c.; Brazil Nuts, 10½c.; Leghorn Citron, 30c.@39½c. ⅌ lb. Some 2,000 boxes Raisins changed hands on the basis of our quotations.

GRAIN—Low grades of Spring Wheat have been offered and purchased rather freely at easier and somewhat irregular prices. The inquiry has been mainly from export buyers. The milling demand has been quite limited. Winter Wheat has attracted but little attention. Sales have been reported of 79,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 38@$1 47; Red and Amber Western at $1 23@$1 27½, in store and delivered, chiefly prime Amber at $1 26 in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 10@$1 14, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 10@$1 11 in store; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 00@$1 07, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1; soft, rejected Spring at 90c.; White Genesee at $1 48@$1 55; Amber State at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Desirable lots of new Corn have been scarce and wanted at buyers' prices. Old has been in demand and held with firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at $1 01@$1 05 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, the inside at cash price for a lot in store; 93c.@98c. for New Mixed Western; 98c.@$1 02 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 01@$1 04 for White Western and Southern; 86c.@92c. for unsound Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is very quiet at about 85c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 05 for State, the latter rate for very choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in less request at drooping prices. Barley Malt has in slack demand at from 90c.@$1 20 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been very quiet, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,500 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 60½c.@62c. for White Ohio, the latter rate for small lots; 60c.@62c. for State, from track and delivered; 55c.@59c. for Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances have been 28,701 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted firm, though not in urgent request. We quote Bags at 17½c.@19½c. for light to extra heavy, each; Bagging at 21½c.@22c., currency, ⅌ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay continues salable and steady at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 05@$1 20 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been quoted steady, though without activity. We quote: American (nominally) at $195@$210 for Undressed, and $265@$315 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $250, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6½c., gold; Manila, 14½c., gold; Sisal, 12c.@12½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3½c.@4c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—A moderate trade has been reported in the leading kinds, on the basis of our quotations. *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 22c.@23½c., Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22½c.@22c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22½c.@22½c., Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c., Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.@22½c., Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21½c., California, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c., San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 18c.@19c., Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@19c., Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.@20c., Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@19½c., Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 16½c.@17c., Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19½c.@20c., Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19½c.@20c., Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, as they run. Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Port au Platt, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@18½c., Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 18c.@20c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@30 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Maranham, 28@30 lbs. 14c.@16c.; Pernambuco, 20@29 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15½c.@16½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs., 15c.@16c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Sides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@60 lbs., 9c.@9½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 10c.@11c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 9½c.@10c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 9½c.@10c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., at 40c.@41c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 33c.@35c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former prices. We quote as before: New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 13c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@22c.; Yearlings at 18c.; Old Olds at 2c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Receipts today, 133 bales; exports, 357 bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been lightly dealt in at $2 75 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been fair; prices have been quoted steady for most kinds, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 39c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@30c. ⅌ lb. The day's receipts were 11,004 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been selling moderately at $1 25 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—There has been rather more call for desirable lots, prices of which have been supported.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quiet and weak in price; 35,000 lbs. have been reported sold at 19c. ⅌ lb. There has been very little call for Pig Iron, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price; 120 tons Scotch Pig changed hands at $34 for Glengarnock, and $32 for Eglinton; a small lot of American Crane at $32 50, and one or two lots of Andover Forge at $31 ⅌ ton. Rails have been in fair request, and held with increased confidence. Bars have been dull and heavy. Lead, Spelter, Tin and Zinc have attracted but little attention at drooping rates. We quote: Ingot Copper at 19c.@19½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $32 75@$34 75; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $31 50@$33; American Forge, $30@$31; Scotch Pig, $32@$36 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$82 50 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 15@$6 62½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 12½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9 50@$11 50 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 32½c.@32¾c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 33½c.@34c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 31c.@31½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 25@$8 50; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8, in gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been rather more sought after at steady prices. Sales, 114 hhds. Porto Rico, part at auction, at 40c.@60c.; 200 hhds., 20 tcs. and 10 bbls. Mayaguez, at auction, at 47c.@60c.; 30 hhds. Demerara at 44c.@45c.; and 100 bbls. New Orleans at 77c.@80c., ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico, at 30c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba, 23c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@81c. ⅌ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	26c.@29c.	32c.@35c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@30c.	38c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	40c.@43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	50c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@81c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and weak; sales have been confined to small lots of Strained at $2 05; 250 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30; and 500 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75 ⅌ 280 lbs; receipts, 3,657 bbls; exports, 4,000 bbls. Tar has been quiet and heavy; 400 bbls. Wilmington were sold to arrive on private terms; receipts, 127 bbls. Nothing moving in the line of Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive and depressed, with sales reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at from 45c.@46c., chiefly at 45½c.@46c., ⅌ gallon; receipts, 70 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62½@$3 75 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2 05@$7 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 25@$3 50; Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Crude Whale has been very dull; 35 bbls. were taken for home use on private terms. Crude Sperm has been quiet and heavy; 170 bbls. were said to have been sold for manufacturing as low as $1 50 ⅌ gallon. Linseed Oil has been offered more freely at drooping prices, yet has not been in much demand; 10,000 gallons were placed at 86c. ⅌ gallon. Other Oils have been slow of sale and somewhat irregular in price. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c., for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm, at $1 75; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 25; Red Oil at 75c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at 86c.@88c., in casks and bbls., as the extreme for round and job lots; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@36c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 58c.; Southern Yellow, 65c.@67c.; Refined Yellow, 75c.@78c.; White, 85c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil remains very quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending March 21, 1870:

	Sperm, Bbls.	Whale, Bbls.	Bone, Lbs.
New-York—Brig *Eastern Star*	150	....	....
Total	150	—	—
Previously	1,723	1,668	47,000
From Jan. 1 to date	1,873	1,668	47,000
Same time last year	1,900	1,715	3,170

For week ending March 21, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]

PETROLEUM—The market has been quoted steady for all kinds, [illegible] shipment as well as on speculative account. Crude [illegible] with sales reported of 300 bbls., 16c. in shipping order here, and 15c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 560 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been dull and without remarkable change as to price. Sales have been reported here of 500 bbls. Standard White, for March delivery, at 26½c., and 500 bbls. do. May, at about 27½c. ⅌ gallon. For May to October delivery there were sales of 28½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for March, on the basis of 26c., and 3,000 bbls. do. May to October, at 26½c. ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburgh, sales were reported of 3,600 bbls. do. June to December, at 29c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 849 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,620 bbls. The export clearances have been 7,060 cases. Refined Oil continues inactive at about 32c. 36c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha is dull at 9½c.@10c. in bbls., and 15c.@15½c. in cases, ⅌ gallon. The *Pittsburgh Commercial* in its weekly review, says: "The following are the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions, and a comparison with previous years:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, March 14	2,131	171	1,304
Tuesday, March 15	1,710	273	1,066
Wednesday, March 16	1,423	160	1,708
Thursday, March 17	1,260	420	638
Friday, March 18	2,064	827	601
Saturday, March 19	251	400	400
Total for week	8,849	2,051	5,736
Since Jan. 1	166,671	17,270	55,102
To March 19	175,520	20,261	60,838
Same time 1869	122,136	15,678	56,649
Same time 1868	152,064	7,023	51,990

When we use the word dull, we only feebly express the condition of the market. Dealers are wide apart in their views. Refiners are still holding off, refusing to pay the rates demanded. Many of them have set their figures at 10c., and say they will give no more. The result is, only a limited amount was disposed of at about 11½c. for spot Crude, or, in fact, for pretty much any delivery up to July. These are certainly low figures, but buyers are not satisfied to pay them. The Oil market, taken as a whole, does not present a very rosy appearance. Saturday's market for Crude was very dull, with Oil offered at a decline of ¼c. ⅌ gallon, without bringing out buyers. It certainly looks as if refiners would soon be able to buy Oil at the figures they have named, 10c. ⅌ gallon. The nominal rates were: Spot, 11½c.; March, 11½c.; April, 11c. bid, 11½c. wanted. Crude was offered for monthly delivery from April to September at 12c.@12½c.; all year buyer's option, 14c.@14½c. Refined Oil was a shade firmer, with no difference in quotations. Buyers were still disposed to hold off. We failed to learn of a single transaction. The quotations were: Spot, 25¼c.; March, 25¾c.; April, 26c. bid, 26½c. wanted; May and June, 27½c.; April, May and June, 27¼c.; August to December, delivered monthly, 29c.@29½c.; May to October, 28¼c.; all year, buyer's option, 30½c.@30¾c. The Antwerp market opened at 58¾f.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather stronger in price, on a lighter offering and rather better inquiry, chiefly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 590 bbls., in lots, at $22@$26 25, chiefly at $26, for New Mess; $25 25@$25 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 50 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 1,750 bbls. New Mess, including seller March and April at $26 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been lightly dealt in at 12½c.@12¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been in moderate request at steady rates; sales have been reported of 220 pks. at 10½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in limited demand at former rates; sales equal to 160 boxes, including Cumberland at equal to 12½c.; Short Rib at 13¾c.@14c.; Long Clear at 14c. ⅌ lb. Lard has attracted more attention, chiefly from speculative buyers, at firmer and buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 435 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 13½c.@15½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 14½c.@14¾c. for City, and 14½c.@14¾c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, April and May delivery, seller at 14½c. ⅌ lb.; subsequently quoted a fraction dearer. Beef has moderately inquired for at about previous figures; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, $13@$17 for Extra Mess and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in limited demand, mainly for export, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ⅌ tierce; sales, 120 tcs. Beef Hams are salable and steady at from $28@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 160 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 20c.@30c. ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,033 pks. Cheese is very dull at from 6c.@18c. as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 834 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	34@35
Good to fine State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32@33
Fair to good State firkins, ⅌ lb.	28@31
Common State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@27
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	40@42
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb.	35@37
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	32@35
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb.	25@28
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb.	25@30
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Good to prime Chicago and North-west, firkins, ⅌ lb.	19@22
Fair Western, firkins, ⅌ lb.	15@18
Good to prime State Rolls, ⅌ lb.	25@28
Good to prime Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	22@25
Common State and Western Rolls, ⅌ lb.	16@17
Canada Dairy Packed, ⅌ lb.	22@25
Canada Common and Store Packed, ⅌ lb.	15@18

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ⅌ lb.	15½@16
Fine State Factories, ⅌ lb.	14½@15¼
Fair to good State Factories, ⅌ lb.	14 @14½
Extra State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb.	14 @14½
Good to extra Pine-apple, New-York, ⅌ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pine-apple, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	25 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ⅌ lb.	20 @25
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ⅌ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ⅌ lb.	6 @12

RICE—Has been dull and heavy, including Carolina at $5@$6 25, currency; Rangoon, in bond, $2 87½@$3 25, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand has been limited for most kinds at drooping rates, including Turk's Island at 37c.@38c.; Cadiz, 32c.@33c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 25@$1 30; Liverpool Fine at $2@$2 40, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 42c.@43c.; Cadiz, 40c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 10@$3 20; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., $2 10@$2 25; Higgins' do., $2 45@$2 50; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2@$2 10; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@1 50, ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is dull at 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude, and 15½c.@15¾c. for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been held with firmness, but have been without notable animation. Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 15@$2 25; Timothy, $5 25@$5 75; Canary, $3 27@$4 50, currency; Calcutta Linseed, $2 17½@$2 20, gold, ⅌ bushel. A sale of 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed was made at $2 20, gold, ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—There has been a moderate call for the leading kinds, including Honduras Deer at 40c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 42c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.; Chagres, 46c.; Porto Cabello, 31c.@33c.; Para, 47c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Southern and Texas, 27c.@30c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 45c.@48c.; Curacoa, 46c.@48c.; Cape, 40c.@45c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 45c.@60c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in some request at former rates; Castile, 12½c.@12¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9c.; Family, 9½c., and No. 1 at 7c., ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Continue in limited request, including Mace at $1 18@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@$1 05; Cassia at 45c.; Cloves at 28c.; Pepper at 26½c.@27c.; Pimento at 18c.@18½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been depressed and quoted a shade lower on free offerings. The demand has been moderate. Sales 1,030 hhds. Cuba and Demerara at from 9c.@10½c., chiefly at 9c.@9¾c., and 491 boxes Havana at from 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10½c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9¾c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c.@9¾c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been quite moderately sought after, ranging from 11½c.@12½c. as the extreme. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have again reduced their figures ½c. ⅌ lb. and now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 12½c.; Granulated, 12¾c.; Ground, 12¾c.; White A, 12½c.; Yellow C, 11½c., ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 107,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9½c.; also 47,500 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@14½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been rather light for nearly all descriptions, and mainly for job lots, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 75c.@90c.; good to fair do., 95c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest do., $1 15@$1 45; common to fair Young Hyson, 65c.@80c.; good to fine do., 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 20@$1 55; common to fair Gunpowder, 87½c.@$1 10; good to fine do., $1 10@$1 30; extra fine to finest do., $1 40@$1 75; common to fair Imperial, 87½c.@$1 10; good to fine do., $1 10@$1 30; extra fine to finest do., $1 40@$1 75; common to fair Twankay, 58c.@63c.; good to fine, 65c.@68c.; extra fine to finest, 70c.@75c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 70c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@95c.; extra fine to finest do., $1 05@$1 35; common to fair Oolong, 70c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@95c.; extra fine to finest do., $1 05@$1 55; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine do., 80c.@90c.; extra finest do., $1@$1 30 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been sparingly sought after at rather yielding prices. Sales have been reported of 130 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@13c.; 339 cases 1868 Ohio Seed Leaf at 21c.@60c.; 17 cases new Western, on private terms; and 100 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 02½ ⅌ lb. We quote: Kentucky—Common Lugs, 7½c.@8c.; Good Lugs, 8½c.@8¾c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@12c.; Fine Leaf, 12c.@12½c.; Selections, 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; Fine Wrappers, 50c.@60c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@47c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; good, 87c.@92c., currency; fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@90c., currency; II cut, $1 02½@$1 08, currency; average lot, 90c.@95c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c., Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHALEBONE—The week's business, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. sum up thus: The only sale since our circular of the 14th inst., was 2,500 lbs. Arctic at 90c., gold, for export. Stock March 14, 218,000 lbs.; sales, export, 2,500 lbs.; stock at date, 215,500 lbs.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at drooping prices. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 00½@$1 01½ for wood and iron-bound Western and State packages ⅌ gallon; receipts 1,221 bbls.

WOOL—The market has shown less animation. The inquiry from manufacturers has been limited. The offerings have been quite moderate. Prices show no change of moment.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	Cents ⅌ lb.
Extra and above Fleece	45@50
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ blood Fleece	45@48
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	50@70
Extra and XX Fleece	50@55
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ blood Fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	40@43
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ blood Fleece	42@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	[illegible]
Unwashed Fleece, burry	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	[illegible]
Common Fleece	[illegible]
Common Fleece, burry	[illegible]
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed White Fleece	[illegible]
Black Fleece	[illegible]
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	26@28
Spring Clip, A 1	25@30
Spring Clip, A 2	[illegible]
Spring Clip, B	[illegible]
Spring Clip, S	17@20
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@5c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@37
Pulled, low	24@32
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@47
Super	42@47
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@18
Lambs	32@42
Western limed pulled	33@38
Southern limed pulled	35@38
Tub washed	50@57
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	30@34
Mexican	17@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	25@31
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	27@30
Donskoi Washed	27@37

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more activity in the general market, but rates have been quoted weak and irregular. For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 20,500 bushels Wheat, by sail and steam, at 3½d.@3¾d. ⅌ bushel; 1,200 bushels Peas, by steam, at 4d. ⅌ bushel; 600 tcs. Beef at 1s. 10½d. by sail, and 2s. 6d. by steam, ⅌ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 5d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol, 15,500 bushels Wheat at about the same rate as yesterday—6d. ⅌ bushel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 21, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

The minutes of meeting held March eighteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Miller—

Of W. Farrell, with resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Farrell for the sum of three hundred dollars, to reimburse him for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That the sidewalks on both sides of Third-avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Seventy-second-street, be flagged full width where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Jackson—

That the low and sunken lots on Eighth-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, be filled in.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That the New-York *Sun* be appointed a Corporation paper.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, from Eleventh-avenue to North River, be opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Jackson-square, be paved with Hamar wood preserved pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

That Twelfth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue, be paved with Hamar wood preserved pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That the Street Commissioner be directed to notify the Hudson River Railroad Company to cause gates similar to those in use on the line of the Erie and other railroads in Jersey City, at the intersecting streets traversed by said railroads, and under similar rules and regulations, to be constructed on the line of their road at all crossings between and including Thirtieth and Sixty-fifth streets.

Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication, being a specification of the Robbins preserved wood pavement block.

Ordered on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, Directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile Manual of the Corporation for eighteen hundred and seventy; to flag full width, where not already done, sidewalk on south side of Broome-street, from Sheriff to Columbia; and in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-six to four hundred and forty-four East Twentieth-street; to place free drinking hydrant on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-street.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To donate one thousand and forty-four dollars and forty-four cents to St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, to pay taxes and assessments; also one thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents to St. Luke's Church, to pay assessments; also two hundred and twenty-six dollars and ten cents to the True Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, to pay assessments, and three hundred and six dollars and sixty-five cents to the All Saints' Episcopal Church, to pay assessments; directing the Comptroller to lease second and third stories in numbers one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, and one hundred and ten Centre-street, for the uses of the First District Police Court; fixing the salaries of First Marshal to the Mayor at five thousand dollars, and the Second Marshal at four thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Assistant Librarian and Messenger to the Librarian of the Board of Aldermen at the same rate now paid the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen; to build a sewer in Clinton-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

Resolutions, To regulate and grade Fifty-fifth-street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, and Ninety-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; to set curb and gutter stones on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Seventh-avenue to Broadway, and Forty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to North River; to flag sidewalks full width on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Third-avenue, where not already done; to place and light street lamp on south-east corner of Eighty-second-street and Avenue A; to lay gas-mains, erect lamp-posts and light street lamps in Forty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to North River; that expenses incurred by Special Committee of the Common Council on the reception of Honorable William H. Seward be audited and paid by the Controller from the appropriation for City Contingencies, on vouchers signed by said Special Committee, and that the Clerk of this Board, as Clerk of the Common Council, give full power and effect as the act of the Common Council, to the preamble and resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to Honorable William H. Seward, adopted February twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; said preamble and resolution having been returned by the Mayor without his approval or objections; to build sewer in Fortieth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to North River; to build a receiving basin on north-west corner of Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, and on south-west corner of Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue; to amend resolution for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, Ninety-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, by striking out therefrom the words East River, and inserting in lieu thereof the words Second-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Resolutions, To lay crosswalk across north side of Forty-third-street at intersection of Second-avenue; to lay Croton mains in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between New-avenue west and Seventh-avenue; that the Clerk of each Board of the Common Council be authorized each to appoint a map-clerk at same salary now paid engrossing clerk of the Common Council; to donate twenty-five thousand dollars to the House of the Good Shepherd; also one thousand and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents to St. Joseph's Catholic Church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to pay assessments; also three hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty-two cents to St. Paul's Church in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street to pay assessments; and to pay George A. Dougherty five hundred dollars for extra services while acting as redemption clerk in the Finance Department, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Seger, Guntzer, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—17.

Resolution, To place and light gas lamp opposite number thirty-four Madison-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Seger, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—16.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Alderman Cunningham, resolution as follows was taken from the table: To pave First-avenue, from Houston to Thirty-ninth-street, with Robbins' Excelsior Wood Pavement.

Which was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, by the following vote:

The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Woltman, Barker, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Seger, McKiever, Dimond—3.

On motion of Alderman Miller, resolutions as follows were taken from the table:

To pave Fourth and Fifth streets, from the Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' Wood Pavement.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Guntzer, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—15.

Negative—Aldermen Woltman and Dimond—2.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, Appointing Harmon Schrotter Commissioner of Deeds, vice Thomas Leary, resigned.

Which was adopted.

Resolutions, Fixing the salary of the Reader of each Board of the Common Council at the same rate now paid Fourth Assistant Clerk Board of Assistant Aldermen. To curb, gutter and flag four feet wide, Fifty-fourth-street from Second-avenue to East River. To appoint a Second Application Clerk to each Board of the Common Council.

Which were severally laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 21, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay—16.

The minutes of March nineteen were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church for a donation of one thousand and forty-four dollars and forty-four cents to pay an assessment and in connection therewith, resolution to donate said sum to said church to pay assessment for laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Madison avenues.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Rogers—

To appoint Harmon Schrotter a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Thomas Leary, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Directing the Street Commissioner to prohibit the use of bulk-head in West-street, between Beach and Laight streets, as a dumping ground.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Fixing salary of the Regulator of Public Clocks at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Fay—

To lay Belgium pavement in Forty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Hampson the Committee on Street Pavements was discharged from further consideration of resolution to lay Belgian pavement in Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, and the paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, Directing the Controller to lease second and third stories of premises Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Centre-street for the use of First District Police Court, for a period of not less than ten years, at a rent not to exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

Resolutions, To pave Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, with Robbins' Wood Pavement; also, Fifth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street; also, First-avenue, from Houston-street to Thirty-ninth-street.

(Adopted by the Board of Aldermen—the first two on February fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the last on February twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; concurred in by Board of Assistant Aldermen—the first on February twenty-four, and the two last on February twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; received from the Mayor with his objections thereto March four, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; adopted by the Board of Aldermen, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections, March twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.)

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To appoint a "License Application Clerk" to each Board of the Common Council; to build a sewer in Weehawken-street, from West Tenth-street to Christopher-street; fixing the salary of the Reader to each Board of the Common Council at same rate per annum now paid to Fourth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen; to lay Belgian pavement in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also, in Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River; fixing salary of Clerk to Superintendent of Lands and Places at same rate now paid Second General Clerk in Street Department; to flag four feet wide sidewalks in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and to set and reset curb and gutter stones, and flag four feet wide Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, O'Brien, Galvin, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Hoffman, Mulligan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Schlichting, Haughton, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay—16.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. BOGERT and CORNELIUS OAKLEY, JR., of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHONSE BRETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,223.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alphonse Brett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHONSE BRETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 2,223.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alphonse Brett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has deen adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of March, A. D. 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

mh16-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—HERMAN WOLFF and NORBERT WOLFF, plaintiffs, *vs.* EBEN W. HOVEY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the New Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 167 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-two hundred and twenty 22-100 dollars, with interest on sixteen hundred and ten 22-100 dollars from the 22d November, 1869, and interest on sixteen hundred and ten dollars from the 10th day of December, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Feb. 4, 1870.

G. R. & T. D. PELTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1870.

G. R. & T. D. PELTON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

mh9-law6wW*

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 86 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1.000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st. next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.

P. W. GALLAUDET, New-York.

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NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 33 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE, (English opera.) Characters by Madame Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Boudinot, Messrs. Castle, Hall and A. Lawrence.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Sheridan, and Miss Blanche De Bar.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Messrs. Williams and Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE THREE GUARDSMEN, RECLUSE and ATHLETIC FEATS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

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Five copies, one year	8
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

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Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French Emperor, in a note to M. OLLIVIER, suggests reforms designed to restore constitutional government to France. They relate mainly to the division of legislative power between the two Chambers....The resignation of Admiral TOPETE, Spanish Minister of Marine, has been accepted. A Madrid paper says that Mr. BRIGHT will undertake to effect the retrocession of Gibraltar to Spain....It is stated that a steamer, believed to be the *Manhattan*, from New-York for Queenstown, passed near the disabled *Samaria*, and, disregarding her signal of distress, refused to aid her....Explanations made in the House of Commons ascribe the delay in transmitting telegraphic dispatches to the increase caused by cheap rates, and to malicious cutting of the land wires and cables in and near Ireland. It was also explained that the Knighthood offered to Mr. GALT was in no way connected with Canadian independence.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills introduced was one incorporating the Union Academy of Science and Arts. The joint resolution directing that the damages to the *Monitor*, fired into by the batteries of the Mikado, in Japan, in 1864, be adjusted and paid out of the Japanese indemnity fund was passed. Indefinite postponement was reported on Mr. SUMNER'S Financial bill to strengthen the legal reserves of the banks, and rejection on the proposition that treaties be considered in open session. A bill to promote the civilization of Indians and to prepare them for the rights and duties of citizenship was reported. The case of Gen. AMES as Senator elect from Mississippi was debated at length, but without action. The Senate at 4:40 adjourned.

In the House, the report of the Mining Committee, adversely to the bill explanatory to the act of July 25, 1866, relative to the Sutro Tunnel, was debated during the morning hour, but not disposed of; and the Utah Polygamy bill was discussed during the remainder of the session. Unsuccessful efforts were made to end the discussion and consider other matters, from time to time. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by a yea and nay vote of 40 to 121. The yeas and nays are printed in the regular report. The House adjourned at 4½.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill providing for the election of inspectors of election in Brooklyn was reported. The bills to incorporate the New-York Bar Association and the Ladies' Aid Society of New-York were passed. The Governor returned three bills unapproved, two of which were laid on the table, while the veto of the third was sustained.

In the Assembly, the session was devoted to the bills relating to New-York City and County. After ordering the Police bill, the Supervisor's bill, and the Charter to a third reading in Committee of the Whole, a motion was made in the House to recommit the Police bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The question was divided, and the enacting clause was struck by a vote of 70 to 42. An effort to reconsider the vote failed. The Supervisor's bill and the new Charter shared the same fate, the enacting clauses being struck by a vote of 67 to 45. A motion to reconsider was lost, and leave to sit again on the Supervisor's bill was refused. The Assembly then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Richmond, Va., is reported quiet. The City Council yesterday passed a resolution denouncing the action of Gen. CANBY.

The debate in the Canadian Parliament on the resolutions asking permission to make treaties independent of England and to form a Customs union with the United States, was closed by the passage of an amendment looking to negotiations through the British Minister at Washington.

A boiler connected with a mine in Schuylkill County, Penn., exploded on Monday night, killing several persons and badly injuring others.

The Senate and House of Representatives of Missouri are at a "dead-lock" on the bill to fund the State debt.

Bishop THOMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday at Wheeling, Va., of typhoid pneumonia.

The Emperor of Brazil has issued a decree prolonging until the end of December, 1870, the privilege heretofore granted to foreign vessels of engaging in the coasting trade of the Empire.

Associate Justice STRONG, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been assigned to the Third Judicial District, and Justice BRADLEY to the Fifth District.

A Washington dispatch says the House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to recommend the sale of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College for Women will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, this (Wednesday) evening.

Federal Interference in State Affairs.

One of the greatest residuary evils of the war is the feeling of distrust of the South which has naturally been engendered in Congress and among the Northern people. There exists a very prevalent sensitiveness and apprehension among those who manifest a pronounced loyalty, lest the ex-rebel element should in some way thwart the final consummation of reconstruction, and baffle the policy which has been agreed upon. The effect of this is evident in a proneness to exaggerate the significance of acts which would otherwise be attributed to the normal lawlessness of sullen exasperation and ugly prejudice, and in a disposition to apply fresh Federal legislation to each recurring incident, instead of appealing to existing laws. The popular feeling, doubtless, stimulates Congress to this course, and the habit of special legislation makes it easy for that body to respond.

These facts present a very grave political problem, and thoughtful observers who are not unduly partisan, begin to inquire into the probabilities of a final termination of the policy of constant aggression. They argue that there must be an end some time, or the country will drift into a condition of chronic antagonism, little short of perpetual political anarchy. To our mind the true course to be pursued toward the Southern States is one of pacification; but it should be a pacification based upon adequate legislation, and a prompt and firm enforcement of the law. Congress ought to be equal to the task of framing such laws as are required, and when that has been done it should leave the rest to the executive and judicial departments. For five years the best energies of Congress have been addressed to that work, and now that reconstruction is at the very point of completion, there ought to be no need of additional laws.

The disturbances which have taken place in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Texas, indicate a wide-spread disaffection, it is true, and demonstrate the existence of a condition of affairs demanding prompt interference; but the question arises whether the established and familiar methods of dealing with them are not entirely adequate to the occasion. If they are, they should be applied, and Congress should refrain from any discussion or interference. If local laws, or the disposition or ability of local officers to enforce them, shall be lacking, recourse can be had to the President under the Constitution. Upon the application of the Legislature of any State, or of the Governor in case the Legislature shall not be in session, it is the duty of the President to protect such States against invasion and domestic violence. In case the Governor and the Legislature shall not make such request when the public safety requires it, the President may interfere on his own motion, under that clause of the Constitution which prescribes that he "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

In all such cases, however, it is important that the utmost caution should be observed in the exercise of the Executive prerogative. A mistake is sure to create mischief, by affording the partisan enemies of the President ground for cavil and complaint. It seems clear that Gen. CANBY'S recent interference in Virginia was such a mistake. He himself does not undertake to justify it, but admits, in effect, that the interference was distasteful as well as unjustifiable. The existing difficulty had arisen under State laws; there was no question of the sympathy of Gov. WALKER, nor of the disposition and power of the Courts to adjudge the case. The emergency was not considered sufficiently critical to demand Federal aid; and under such circumstances it seems clear that the order to Gen. CANBY should not have been issued.

Collecting the Income Tax.

Commissioner DELANO sends us a letter which is very honorable to him, on the subject to which we called his attention the other day, and which has taken a great hold upon the public mind, namely, the extremely vexatious manner in which the income tax is assessed and collected. It is manifestly contrary to the interests of the Government to allow any one acting in its name, and wielding its authority, to pursue a course which renders a particular means of raising revenue odious and intolerable to the great majority of the people. Commissioner DELANO'S letter will serve to convince the public that the Administration will not countenance those misdeeds which have almost stirred up a rebellion against the income tax.

We can assure Commissioner DELANO that our complaint against the Assessors and their assistants was not made without careful inquiry into the facts. It is a matter of such notoriety that the tax is levied in an oppressive manner—that when a man goes before an Assessor he is liable to be treated with insolence, and that all his answers are listened to by the crowd of persons who happen to be present;—this, we say, is so well known that we are surprised to find Commissioner DELANO hears of it for the first time from us. Does he suppose that the Assessors hear appeals, or decide the cases of citizens who come before them, in private? That, unquestionably, is what they ought to do. But the very arrangements of the office generally forbid it. Instead of one citizen appearing before the Assessor or Assistant Assessor at a time, a large number are usually waiting in one room, and each man takes his turn. All those who are standing by hear what is going on. It is quite right that a man should state his income, but it is not right that he should have to state it in the presence of a curious crowd, or be cross-examined upon it in an offensive manner.

We had specific cases of this ill-usage before us when we published our article upon the subject. But a little reflection will convince Mr. DELANO that we should not be justified in making these cases public, or even in mentioning them to him privately. We have not the authority of our correspondents for doing either, though when they see the Commissioner's letter, we trust they will think it well to write to him and give him the particulars of their complaints. Every Assessor whose name we published and who might be dismissed in consequence, would feel at liberty to bring an action against us; and although we have submitted to that inconvenience in the performance of our duty to the public on several occasions, there is no necessity for calling upon us to make the sacrifice now. When we feel called upon to denounce a dishonest "Ring" or a corrupt Judge, we do it and take the consequences. From that exercise of our functions we shall certainly never shrink, but in attacking the mode of assessing the income tax we protest against a system—and that system is in operation in all parts of the country. To ascertain the truth about that system there is no need to drag us into a Court of law. It would be to the last degree unreasonable to hold Commissioner DELANO responsible for the misconduct of all the persons employed in the Revenue Department. He probably knows only too well how difficult it is to gain the assistance of discreet and faithful subordinates. We do not blame him for what has happened, but we are quite sure that a hint from him would tend much to prevent the necessity for repeating our complaints. For the rest, we can only advise those who have smarted under the "insolence of office" to write to Commissioner DELANO rather than to us.

The Mexican Problem.

"What shall be done with Mexico?" is a serious and a perplexing question. Superficial observers suggest sometimes that it is nothing to us what may become of Mexico; and whether she continues to wallow in her present political chaos, or rises out of it to light and order, or sinks into lower depths of anarchy, if any there be this side of governmental dissolution, is no affair of ours. According to this view, even should the Mexican Republic die, we must not be mourners at its obsequies. But, of course, this unneighborly theory is at once unsound and ruinous to Republican interests. That Mexico and the United States are bound to each other by mutual responsibilities, was shown when the attempt to force a European Government on the former was checked by the latter. Had we no responsibility for Mexico, we should then have had no right to interfere in her behalf, since right is correlative with responsibility.

And, again, when we refused to allow Mexico to gain stability under the Austrian yoke, we tacitly guaranteed that the same ends of good government and peaceful and prosperous society should be secured through other and better means. European nations and our own people had large money claims against the Government and the citizens of Mexico. The Maximilian dynasty pledged itself to restore such order and such healthful industry that the long delayed claims could be easily paid. We resisted successfully the scheme—not as denying these claims, but believing that we could find a "more acceptable way" of discharging them, namely, in social progress under republican institutions. But what have we done for Mexico thus far? Nothing. We have got her out of the quagmire, but not upon the firm ground. We have driven out France, but we have not helped Mexico to rule herself better than France might have ruled her.

Two schemes of action come up for consideration at the outset, in the Mexican problem. The first presents itself in a three-fold guise—either for the United States to extend a temporary protectorate over the whole sister Republic, during its present crisis; or, to annex it outright, with the mutual consent of both countries; or, to annex the turbulent and distant North-western States, and so leave a compact and easily-handled country to Mexico in place of its present unwieldy domain. All these propositions find advocates in the United States, and, to some extent, in Mexico.

The second, however, contemplates preserving the autonomy of Mexico, without impairing it at all, and developing by American aid the resources of the country. According to the first scheme, intervention means annexation, while according to the second it means independence. Which will be the wiser for both countries in the end, the more generous to Mexico, the more prudent or profitable for ourselves, is a subject on which men differ. Gen. ROSECRANS distinctively and strongly argues before Congress the second of the two alternatives we have presented. He believes that Mexico does not so much need American laws, institutions, authority and Government for her highest welfare, as an influx of American capital, to be used in developing the resources of Mexico under her own Government. Not the American political system, but more and better currency, immigration, railroads, telegraphs, and other sources of American prosperity, are what he would introduce into the sister Republic. But he claims that without some governmental guarantees or security, our citizens will not risk their capital in Mexico. How far this will commend itself to Congress as practical, remains to be seen. At least it is worthy of attention as a contribution to the politico-social question in Mexico, and a marked effort to solve the international problem.

Why Keep Up Prices?

The time of year draws nigh when the sorrows of house-hunting press heavily upon the human mind. Many worthy persons in the early stage of married life are now destined to discover for the first time that the house which would exactly suit them is far too expensive for their means, and that the cheap house is in some locality where none of their friends could be reasonably expected to visit them. If people will live in New-York they must pay for the privilege. Over the way, at Brooklyn, house-rent is considerably lower, and Brooklyn is a pleasant city, can boast of good air and pleasant society, is easy of access to New-York, and by and by will have a beautiful park. But most persons will not cross a river to get home if they can help it. They stay at their offices until close upon their dinner hour, and have only just time to jump into a car and hurry straight to their own doors. Hence it is that New-York is now being scoured far and near for houses.

A month or two ago most landlords sent round to their tenants that little notice which they have long been in the habit of issuing annually, and which they thoroughly believed was destined to stand good forever. It was to the effect that after the 1st of May the rent of their premises would be increased by so many hundred dollars. As the screw had been applied so often before, the tenants were very little disposed to submit themselves to the torture without an effort to free themselves. They very soon discovered that the landlords were asking considerably more than the market price of their property. In cases where notice of an increase of rent was served, and the tenant had declared his intention of giving up the house, it was found that no one applied for it on the landlord's terms. This fact soon exercised a wonderful influence. The prices, instead of being raised, were lowered. The reduction has been equal to from twelve to twenty-five cent. on the larger class of houses, but a good deal less on the smaller class, because they are much more in demand. We have no doubt that the tendency will still be downward, and that before the 1st of May good houses will be in the market on terms within the range of an ordinary purse.

Landlords must, like other people, yield to the general tendency of the hour. The public have long paid extravagant rates for almost everything they require, and now there is a great and unanimous cry for relief. The hotels must lower their charges soon. Some of them have taken "time by the forelock," but the larger houses up-town keep to war rates. It will never do much longer. With gold at 112, people will not pay as much as they did when the precious metal commanded a premium of 50 or 60. The tailors, the shoemakers, and others who minister to our necessities or comforts, must also take the hint. The prices at present charged for good clothes, or good boots, are out of all proportion to their real value, or to the cost of production. It is a great mistake to act upon the policy of "getting as much out of the people" as possible. A generous course will be found to pay the best in the long run. The landlords have done very well for years past, and so have the store-keepers. Suppose they now give the patient public an innings?

Mortality in New-York—Are the Official Statistics Correct?

In a recent weekly report of the Metropolitan Board of Health we are informed that the death rate in New-York for the week corresponded with an annual death-rate of 26.89 per 1,000, estimating our population at 1,000,000. It is then added: "The death rate in New-York, Brooklyn and all the large cities in the United States is lower than the rate in the chief cities of Europe. London and nineteen other cities of Great Britain report an average death-rate of 31 in 1,000 inhabitants (yearly) the first week in February. In Glasgow the rate was 36 per 1,000; in Paris, 31; in Berlin, 31; and in Vienna, 28 per 1,000." Let us examine this statement critically.

In the first place, no correct comparison can possibly be made between the mortality in New-York and in the European cities named. The climate is different; the character and social condition of the people are different; the houses they live in are different; the food they eat, the water (and the liquor) they drink, the air they breathe, are all different. All the causes that affect life and health are, in a greater or less degree, different, and do not admit of any just comparison. But why should we go to Europe for comparisons that are, and that we know must be, incorrect, when there are abundant materials for correct and useful observations in our own country? Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, besides many smaller cities, publish full weekly or monthly statements of mortality, and they have a population similar to that of New-York, and subject to similar causes of sickness and death.

The statement that the mortality in New-York, for a certain week, corresponded with an annual death-rate of 26.89 per 1,000 of the population, has no foundation whatever in fact, and can be obtained only by taking as true at least two statements that are undoubtedly erroneous. The figures are obtained by multiplying the mortality for that week by 52, and dividing by the number of thousands there are in one million. This assumes, first, that the mortality for a certain week is the same as for all the other weeks in the year, which is simply absurd to the dullest comprehension. The statement assumes, second, that the population of this City is one million at the present time. It may perhaps not be proper to say that this is known to be an error; but we may say that no person acquainted with the subject believes it to be true, and that no good reason can be given for believing it to be true.

It may gratify our pride to say that the population of our City is one million of souls; but as a census is so near, it is not worth while to stake much upon it, nor to assert it too confidently. Particularly would it be unwise to believe the statement without better authority than the statisticians of our Board of Health. The census of 1865 was hardly completed, giving us a population of only 726,386, before the Board began to claim that we had one million in the City. More than this, they collected the facts to prove it, and, according to their published statement, the proof was complete more than three years since. In the report of the Board of Health for the week ending Feb. 23, 1867, we find the following: "According to the marriage returns of the last six months received at the Bureau of Records and Statistics, the proof is abundant of the fact that the population of this City is over a million of souls."

The same authority that proved our population to be "over" a million, three years since now estimates it at only a million. We do not understand how that can be by any of the ordinary rules of statistics, or of the ordinary increase of population in this country. If there were one million souls in the City, in February, 1867, as the Board of Health "proved" to their own satisfaction, that was an increase of 273,614 from 1865 and the same rate of increase in the three years since 1867, would make our present population no less than 1,410,421. We can accept nothing less than that without implying a want of confidence in the statistical talent of our Board of Health.

We think that it is evident that their estimate of one million population at the present time is worth no more than it was three years since. But the whole value of their weekly statement depends upon that estimate, and by that alone do they obtain the wonderful figures ("26.89") making our mortality so much less than that of the European cities named. If our population is not over nine hundred thousand,—and no reliable estimates can make it more than that, —those figures would be changed to 29.88, or almost as high as in the cities of Europe.

There is another element absolutely essential to a just comparison which is entirely ignored by the Board in all their weekly statements. It is the question whether there was anything exceptional in the sanitary condition of the cities with which the comparison is made at the time named. We have not the full data on this point; but it is known that a severe epidemic of scarlatina and other causes have increased largely the rate of mortality during the present Winter in many portions of England. The usual rate for London in the first quarter of the year is no higher than the rate given for New-York. But it is not necessary to continue this course of inquiry further. We have a high opinion and appreciation of the important work our present Board of Health have done for the City; and we believe we can do them no better service than by asking them to rectify their mistakes.

Commercial Facilities on Lake Superior.

Among the many marvelous developments of our national growth there are none more interesting or important than those connected with the new transcontinental route from this City by way of railroads and canal to Buffalo, thence by the northern lakes to the head of Lake Superior, and thence by the Northern Pacific Railway to Puget Sound, on the Pacific. The line will put us in direct communication with a region of almost unlimited resources of mineral and agricultural wealth, and will speedily pour in upon us a volume of trade of which but few have any adequate idea. The Red River country embraces the best wheat region on this continent. Although lying far to the north of us, it possesses a climate of remarkable salubrity, and it is estimated that it will afford delightful homes for twenty millions of civilized people.

The time does not seem far distant when that country will be brought into easy communication with us, and it behooves us to canvass the preparations upon our part which are necessary for the coming developments of commerce. Among the most pressing of these are the enlargement of the St. Mary's Canal, and the construction of a safe harbor at the head of Lake Superior. The commerce of that lake already demands these two improvements, and with the added volume of traffic which will be created by the Northern Pacific Road, they will be an absolute necessity. If begun at once, and prosecuted with all possible dispatch, they cannot be completed much before the Pacific Road.

The suggested works properly belong to the National Government to construct, and it is inevitable that they will very soon be pressingly demanded. A wise foresight would seem to dictate that they be entered upon without delay, so that they shall be ready by the time they are needed. We are not aware that any move has yet been made in Congress looking to their construction, and we suggest no more time should be lost. Competent United States engineers estimate the cost of the proposed harbor at from $750,000 to $1,000,000, according to locality, and of the canal enlargement at about $250,000.

The St. Thomas Treaty may be considered defunct. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are unanimous in the decision to report against its ratification, and so little public interest is felt in regard to it that the decision will almost certainly be upheld by the Senate. Denmark may complain, with not a little reason. The islanders are in a false position, from which, however, they may be extricated by voluntary annexation. The refusal to take St. Thomas adds to the motives for completing the acquisition of San Domingo.

NAPOLEON'S new proposal to M. OLLIVIER, that the latter prepare a Senatus Consultum, looking to still further constitutional reforms, is a strong testimony to his sound sense and knowledge of the real situation. The people are annoyed and disturbed by the wild spirits who can see no way to political regeneration save by violence and disorder. "Let us have peace" is what they are saying, and the Emperor is disposed that they shall. It might, perhaps, be thought that his desire that no shadow of excuse for the irrepressibles shall remain arises from some dread that they may cause trouble still. But the probability is the other way. NAPOLEON is evidently bent upon proving, in the most unmistakable manner, that he is sincere in affording to his subjects constitutional government as a reality and not a sham. The people asked for representation, and it was granted. They demurred to the exercise of Court influence over elections, and M. OLLIVIER is empowered to suggest how that and other defects may be obviated. The people will be very content with enforced order, if they are at the same time allowed a voice in the framing of the laws.

The report that the "Anglo-American Erie war" has been abandoned is a weak invention of the enemy. The counsel who are acting for the representative of the English shareholders are not likely to give up the contest before it has fairly commenced. The new combination is one of the most threatening which the Erie clique has ever had to face, and it is probable that neither its power nor its resources have as yet been fully disclosed to the public.

We do not accept the passage of Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution as an indication of the settled purpose of the House on the subject of land grants to railroads. Monday's record usually contributes largely to the stock of Congressional buncombe, and in this category we place the declaration adopted at the instance of the member from Indiana. The land-grant system has been abused, no doubt—it has been pushed too far in some directions, and not seldom for mere speculative objects. But to it must be attributed the amazing progress of railroad construction in the West. What is wanted is greater care in the dispensation of aid—not the sudden withdrawal of a system which has been fraught with manifold benefits.

The arrival of the *Samaria* does not tend to encourage our hopes in reference to the *City of Boston*. The former certainly met with as bad an accident as could well befall a steam-ship—her shaft was broken, and consequently her screw was altogether useless. Yet within a comparatively limited period her Captain managed to bring her safely into port. On the other hand, the *City of Boston* has been out over sixty days, and, so far as we know, has never once been seen or spoken with. It is possible, however, that if any disaster has happened to her, some of her passengers and crew may have been saved in boats, and that we shall hear of them as sailing vessels come in. To that hope we must still cling.

There is wisdom in the warning which the Canadian advocates of a Zollverein address to the Dominion Government in reference to the threatened policy of retaliation. That is a game at which two can play. The Canadians, with Imperial help, may indeed drive off American fishermen from fishing-grounds to which they should have free access, but it would be at the risk of most dangerous collisions. They may, if they choose, build higher the wall of Customs duties which separates them from the United States; but if that were done, how long would this country allow them to enjoy the privileges of the bonded system? Let them think twice before entering upon a course from which they would be the greatest sufferers.

Our recent comments in reference to the "courtesies of the seas," find a strong illustration in the report which reaches us relative to the *Samaria*. It appears that a steamer of the Guion line, believed to have been the *Manhattan*, passed within a short distance of her, and took no notice of her signals of distress, and refused to give her any assistance. Perhaps the Guion line looks upon the Cunard line as a rival, or is too proud of carrying the mails to stop and help a vessel in distress? The most important point is this—how many steamers have passed the *City of Boston* and refused to lend her help? The Guion steamer has never reported the *Samaria*—probably never will. Has the *City of Boston* been treated in the same barbarous manner? Has some Captain of a rival line the loss of that ship and all on board of her to answer for? It is quite clear that the law will have to be made capable of reaching some of these "sailors," who are a disgrace to the blue-jacket.

The momentous fact was recently made known to us through the cable that the *Pall Mall Gazette* had lately been paying more attention than usual to American affairs. We hope that, as one result of this, our contemporary will eventually learn to quote accurately from American papers. It recently attributed to the NEW-YORK TIMES a "criticism" on Mr. FECHTER which appeared in another journal. We have no desire to be credited with criticism of that peculiar order which describes an eminent actor as a "pudding-headed cockney" and a "mechanical cog-wheel." When the *Pall Mall Gazette* finds gems of that particular description again, we hope it will refrain from ascribing the glory of them to us.

Mr. GLADSTONE can scarcely complain that his Irish Land bill does not excite sufficient public interest, since the measure, like the "broth" of the proverb is surrounded by a number of political "cooks" who are all "on the amending hand"—the Fenians giving their carping advice on one side, the liberal Irish members suggesting on the other, and the Parliamentary opposition nibbling at it all round, while to complete the chorus, M. LOUIS BLANC who lately refused to go back to France, and now thinks that country "past all surgery" that he can practice on it, turns his attention to Ireland with a warning addressed to the British Minister. The Frenchman can especially see a "state of siege" in some clauses of the bill and thinks when matters look like *that* he has a right to be considered an authority. But the gentleman's statesmanly antecedents will hardly commend his opinions to the notice of such a practical man as Mr. GLADSTONE.

The old adage "when rogues fall out, honest men get their due," received another illustration in the Assembly yesterday. The Democratic majority failed to harmonize on the Metropolitan Police bill, which was killed by a vote of 70 to 42. A motion to reconsider is pending, but it is altogether unlikely that the bill will pass. We may hope, therefore, that our Police system is safe for another year. The bill was simply a device in the interests of political managers, and intended to serve corrupt political purposes. The debate shows this conclusively. The burden of the appeals made to the country members was that it was a party measure. This ought to have been sufficient to kill the bill; but there was added a personal difficulty in regard to the political orthodoxy of some of our City members, which doubtless served to still further demoralize the "hay-mow and cheese-press" element. The chagrin and grief which were manifested by the friends of the bill is the very best evidence which could be afforded that our citizens have occasion to rejoice at the result.

Personal.

Gov. J. B. Page and Judge Prout, of Vermont; Hon. F. H. Winston, of Chicago; Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. Henry Sanford, of Bridgeport; Hon. J. H. McCullough, of Pittsburg; Hon. William H. Knight, of Philadelphia, and Dr. George B. Landerman, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. Gould, of Albany; Hon. John B. Dixon, of Chicago, and E. F. Winslow, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. E. B. Barnes, of Vermont; J. Cushing, Esq., of Massachusetts, and J. E. DuBois, of New-Haven, are at Earle's Hotel. Gov. Reed, of Florida; Judge Cassell, of Binghamton; Ex-Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo; Hon. H. P. Haven, of Norwich; Hon. W. H. Ansell, of Providence, and Hon. H. R. Low, of Middletown, are at the Astor House. Gen. Armstrong, of Virginia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS SIR GILES OVERREACH.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH played *Sir Giles Overreach* on Monday, and achieved in the part an unequivocal success. So immeasurably superior is Mr. BOOTH'S *Sir Giles* to his *Hamlet* that it seems almost incredible that the two should be those of the same man. The latter performance is distinctly below the actor's reputation; the former as unmistakably almost soars above it. This is strange only at first sight. *Sir Giles* and *Hamlet*, creatures of different ages as of different minds, have yet that definite relation to each other which is begotten of a clean-cut antithesis. The essence of the one is vacillation; the essence of the other is intensity. Now, when Mr. BOOTH tries to depict vacillation, he gives us languid monotony. He gropes in the dark after what is foreign to his artistic nature, and brings forth products that are generally unsatisfactory, because he has no dependable means of testing them or of being confident in his inmost soul of their applicability. But when he tries to depict intensity he has merely to reproduce himself. He is sure of his ground. He can give rein to his imagination, accept the inspiration of the moment and be always at ease as to the result. Hence his *Hamlet* seldom rises above mediocrity, and hence his *Sir Giles* frequently ascends to greatness. The one performance is like an old-fashioned daguerreotype, colorless, shadowy and with little certainty of outline hold it how you may; the other like a warm, life-like painting, masterly and self-possessed in every stroke of the pencil, and rich in all the most glowing colors of the palette.

We are glad to bear witness that in such parts as *Sir Giles* the time has gone by when Mr. BOOTH could be termed a mere copy of his father. He stands in this character, at least, upon his own merits and the footing is trustworthy and substantial. It is true that he has not in the part his father's massiveness, his savage hardihood, nor, to our memory, his physical power. But he has more subtlety, more elaboration and consequently more variety. There is indeed a fineness of preception, a delicacy of discrimination about his reading that on the surface seem incompatible with the coarse, brutal passions that are *Sir Giles'* most salient qualities. Only on the surface though; for the profound analyses of human character and motives that MASSINGER puts so freely into his hero's mouth are possible for no common man. They lead us with little reflection to see that *Sir Giles* was not from the first what he afterward became, a cruel, rapacious monster, but a being with a noble and far-reaching intellect; and that we see in him a high nature perverted, not a low one carrying out its original instincts. We are of opinion that Mr. BOOTH has here thought more deeply than his father, and that he has wisely heightened the effect of his picture by touches of brilliancy, which, in this view of the character of *Sir Giles*, are fairly warranted. It should not be inferred from this that the representation lacks evenness, either in design or execution. On the contrary, the carefulness of its study is minutely reflected throughout in reading, action and business—the latter, by the way, being especially good and presenting several points of novelty. The dialogue with *Wellborn*, particularly from the passage beginning, "We worldly men," &c., is very fine, the great scene of the fourth act ending with the burst of "Joy! joy! all over!" that brings down the curtain, is magnificently acted, and the horrible passages of the conclusion give scope for what we must pronounce on the whole the finest histrionic display we have ever witnessed from this artist. Nothing can well surpass the stony amazement with which he discovers the obliteration of the deed, the overwhelming fury with which he afterward turns on *Marrall*, the demoniac yell of rage and hate with which he hears of his daughter's froward marriage, or the agonies of the final paralysis, and the miserable, yet indomitable death. All this shows that Mr. BOOTH possesses fine ability, judiciously turned to account; and, to our mind, there is more of genius in either of the scenes we have named than there is in the whole five acts of his *Hamlet*.

It is greatly to Mr. BOOTH'S credit that, notwithstanding the elegance of detail at which we have hinted his *Sir Giles* should still be so grandly picturesque. There is nothing in the least finical about it. The rugged, flinty and remorseless traits of the ambitious old usurer stand out none the less boldly because of the delicate filling in of the intermediate tints. The harmony of the picture renders it none the less striking. We feel throughout that it is well within the artist's means, and that respect for his vocation has prompted all his handling of it. This power and this spirit combined make possible great acting; and we rejoice to feel able to say that in his *Sir Giles Overreach* Mr. BOOTH so illustrates the combination that no intellectual spectator can refuse to award him the highest meed of praise.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

An audience both numerous and intelligent gathered at the Academy of Music last night to listen to one of the prettiest of the light operas, the "Black Domino," which was announced as being produced for the first time in English in this country. The assemblage was, however, informed that in consequence of the incompleteness of the preparations the opera promised could not be given, and that "Fra Diavolo" would be substituted for it. We fail to see why this should have been the case. The "Black Domino" is by no means a troublesome work to produce, and inasmuch as the company have given only repeats at the Academy, and, we believe, for some time before opening there, the reasons for this disappointment do not appear to have been insurmountable. However, "Fra Diavolo" was sung with plentiful briskness and gaiety, much to the public satisfaction, and if the forthcoming novelty which is now announced as a certainty for Saturday, is bettered by delay, none need complain. We have so lately spoken of the excellent performance of "Fra Diavolo" by this clever company, that we have little to add of the present repetition. Miss HERSEE was, as before, very good indeed in *Zerlina*, Mr. and Mrs. SEGUIN most acceptable as *Lord* and *Lady Allcash*, Mr. CASTLE satisfactory in the singing of *Fra Diavolo*, and Messrs. CAMPBELL and HALL full of fun in the picturesque ruffians, *Beppo* and *Giacomo*. To-night the "Trovatore" is advertised for the benefit of Mr. LAURENCE.

The Southern Historical Society—Its Officers and Objects.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 17.

The gentlemen forming the Southern Historical Society have lately issued a general circular, in which the objects of the Association are distinctly and clearly set forth, with its plan of organization. Upon the truthful basis that "Generations of the disinterested must succeed the generations of the prejudiced before history, properly learned, can be written," it calls for all information relating to the war, which may be existent either in the form of loose sheets, memoranda, complete newspaper files, periodicals, maps, works, speeches, sermons, reports, general literature, &c., to be collected and transmitted for preservation in the archives of the Society. It is rightfully believed that by thoroughly carrying out this object enough material will be collected to furnish future historians with data for an accurate history in which the South will be vindicated from many of the aspersions and vilifications she now suffers at the hands of so many prejudiced Northern writers.

The following gentlemen are announced as officers of the now completed permanent organization:

Officers of Parent Society, New-Orleans, La.—Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., President; Gen. Braxton Bragg, Vice-President; Joseph Jones, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.

Advisory Committee—President, Vice-President and Secretary, *ex officio*, Hon. Thos. J. Semmes, Gen. Harry T. Hays, J. Dickson Bruns, M. D., W. S. Pike.

Vice-Presidents of States—Gen. Robert E. Lee, Virginia; Hon. S. Teakle Wallis, Maryland; Gen. D. H. Hill, North Carolina; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia; Admiral R. Semmes, Alabama; Gov. Isham G. Harris, Tennessee; Gov. B. Humphreys, Mississippi; Col. Ashbel Smith, Texas; Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Kentucky; Gen. Trusten Polk, Missouri; Hon. A. H. Garland, Arkansas; Hon. S. R. Mallory, Florida; W. M. Corcoran, District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Question—Attitude of the French—Declaration on the Cuban Question—Need of Prompt Action on the Georgia Bill—Discussion on Polygamy in the House—Gen. Ames' Case in the Senate—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A number of Senators are again in conference with the President to-night on the matter of the San Domingo treaty, which comes up to-morrow as the special order in executive session. There will probably be a motion made to postpone the consideration of the treaty for a few weeks in order to obtain further information. This proposition does not come from the friends of the treaty, but may carry enough of them to defeat its ratification at present. The important information was read here today that President BAEZ had, in accordance with his pledges to this Government, declined to receive the tender of £150,000 sterling taken out by Hartmont on the 4th of February. So this puts an end to the misrepresentations that the United States would become liable for that debt in case of annexation. Information has also been received here that French capitalists in Paris are now waiting for the rejection of the treaty, when they will at once tender to BAEZ the amount of the Hartmont loan which he is now forced to reject by his obligation to us, and that this will be quickly followed by a movement for a protectorate or for annexation proper. This accords fully with what is understood here to be the purposes of the French Government regarding the construction and control of the Darien Ship Canal. French engineers have already gone out to begin a survey, and, should San Domingo be rejected, all the advantages of that position, as well as those secured by the Ship-Canal treaty with the Colombian Government, will be practically lost to us, and gained by the French. One thing is absolutely certain: St. Domingo abandoned by us, falls into the first strong hands that reach out for it. The Samana Bay lease treaty was considered today by the Senate Committee, and it was decided by a vote of 4 to 3 to report it adversely.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have finally agreed upon a declaration in regard to Cuba, which is as follows:

> That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality on the part of the Government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the government of the Kingdom of Spain.
>
> SECTION 2. *And be it further resolved*, That all acts, or parts of acts, and all provisions of the statute approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An Act in addition to the Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, shall be construed to apply equally to the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

There is much division of opinion as to the precise effect of this declaration. It certainly prohibits either Spain or Cuba from obtaining vessels or munitions in this country, and in that respect it is certainly a declaration of neutrality. A minority of the Committee so regard it, and believe such a declaration equivalent in effect to a recognition of belligerent rights, with a revival of the right of search under the treaty of 1795. The resolution will be reported next week, and there will be a warm debate upon it.

NECESSITY OF ACTION ON THE GEORGIA BILL.

The unwarrantable prolongation of the debate in the Senate on the Georgia bill imposes on the Republicans of that body a responsibility for which the Republicans of Connecticut and of the country must hold them to strict account. If Georgia be not admitted by Friday of this week the colored voters of Connecticut cannot be enfranchised in time for the election, and this because the Fifteenth Amendment cannot be proclaimed until Georgia and Texas are both in the Union. The President has urged this matter earnestly, and has looked into it closely to see if it would be prudent to proclaim the Amendment before the requisite number of States were absolutely States in the Union in law as well as fact. But thus far it has seemed injudicious to do so. The result can be achieved in time, however, if the Senate will only curb its terrible propensity to talk every thing to death.

THE REVENUE BUSINESS.

The rumors set afloat last night and telegraphed to New-York about further removals were wholly without foundation. Several prominent New-York gentlemen are here, among them Gen. COCHRANE and Gen. PLEASONTON. Gen. COCHRANE'S visit is not in reference to removals or appointments, but rather to look at the situation from a Washington stand-point. Gen. PLEASONTON is here to perfect his arrangements for his transfer to the Thirty-second District. The others who are here seem to be waiting for something to turn up. It does not seem to be understood in New-York that the recent changes here have no significance so far as the factions are concerned. So far as they mean anything in a political respect it is the administration of the revenue and the whole party.

THE UTAH BILL DEBATE.

The House preferred a spicy discussion of polygamy to the heavy matter of the tariff, today. Mr. CULLOM'S bill, which crushes out the institution very summarily, came up as the special order, and several set speeches were made upon it, the most notable of which was that of POMEROY, of Iowa,—a carefully-prepared, instructive and forcible argument, not wanting in sharp hits and humorous sallies. He was particularly keen in his thrusts at the eloquent Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, whose speech of three weeks ago, not in defense of the Mormons but against the harsh measures of the bill, was the subject of criticism. HOOPER, delegate from Utah, began a defense of his constituents pending the conclusion of which the House adjourned. A vote will be reached to-morrow.

MR. SUMNER'S SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee decided this A. M. to report against Mr. SUMNER'S bill for the resumption of specie payments, and subsequently laid their action before the Senate. This determination was not unexpected, for the debate on the funding bill and the votes on the various propositions very plainly indicated the views of the Committee. This, however, will not deter Mr. SUMNER from moving to take the bill from the calendar at an early day, for the purpose of obtaining the yeas and nays on the subject.

GEN. AMES' POSITION.

The admission or non-admission of Gen. AMES to the Senate as one of the Representatives of the State of Mississippi, which was the principal topic of debate in that body today, was characterized by the usual prolixity and verbosity that obtains in that branch of Congress. Mr. CONKLING made the longest, although hardly the clearest and ablest argument against Gen. AMES; and two indifferent speeches were made in behalf of Gen. AMES by Messrs. THAYER and RICE. Whether the Judiciary Committee will content itself with allowing CONKLING to speak for it alone, has not yet been developed, Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. EDMUNDS having so far sat under the wordy torrent in silence. If these gentlemen should not participate in the debate, it is probable that the vote will be taken to-morrow. Gen. AMES was on the floor during the whole of the proceedings this afternoon.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Senator CHANDLER lost his temper in the Senate today, on the discussion of a motion to print fifteen thousand copies of the report of the Committee on the decline of American Commerce. This document he denounced as a "cheat and a fraud," which is certainly very strong language, and is more reprehensible still when carried out to its logical conclusion that the seven gentlemen who signed it are so-and-so. Mr. CHANDLER is very fond of accusing England of having destroyed American commerce during the late war by her piratical course, but he dealt it quite as fatal a blow by his successful championship of the odious Copper Tariff bill. Mr. HAMLIN replied very neatly and effectually to Mr. CHANDLER, and the latter's opposition was finally overcome by a two to one vote on the resolution to print. In the course of the debate Mr. DRAKE made an inquiry which was very suggestive, so far as another bill was concerned, namely: "If we abolish the franking privilege, what are we to do with the [illegible] part?"

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.

The admission of colored children to the public schools in this city is being pushed forward very rapidly and industriously, and with very evil results in some cases. Nearly all the white children have withdrawn from one of the schools, and the trustees of the public schools are said to be devising means to prevent the admission of these children to another public school in the District.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL BILL.

The Committee on Commerce of the House agreed this morning to report in favor of the passage of the bill known as the "Marine Hospital bill," which has already passed the Senate. For years this service, calling for an annual appropriation of nearly half a million dollars, has been grossly mismanaged, or rather not managed at all. The present bill proposes to place the hospitals under charge of a medical supervising surgeon, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The monthly tax which seamen are required to pay is fixed at forty cents, and this provision is made uniform all over the country.

HEAVY MONEY GRANT TO A RAILROAD.

The example of Congress in bestowing large grants of lands and money subsidies to railroad corporations, has been followed by the Board of Aldermen of this city, who last night voted away half a million dollars to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, to the intense disgust of the tax-payers and some of the local newspapers.

THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today, by a unanimous vote, agreed to report against the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty as this negotiation is a legacy of the last Administration, and as it involves a sum equal to the Alaska expenditure, beside having to take its chances with San Domingo. There is not vitality enough left in the project to make any headway whatsoever against the unanimous report of the Committee.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Pacific Railroad Committee, at their meeting today, agreed to report the bill establishing the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads at a point five miles northwest of Ogden, in the Territory of Utah. The bill gives the companies eight sections of land for this purpose, to be paid for at the Government price, and to be acquired without prejudice to the rights of settlers thereon. The Committee also heard representatives of two of the roads now building in Kansas, which are competing for the right to extend their lines through the Indian Territory by the one exclusive route secured by treaty with the Indians. The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad now desire to be consolidated into one company, to be called the "Kansas Indian Territory and Gulf Railway," under which title they propose to contest with Judge PARSON'S Company "The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad" the right to build the line through the Indian Territory.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The House Naval Committee, this morning, agreed upon the following bill for the sale of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the removal of such machinery as is not sold with the yard to other existing yards. An effort was made to secure the transfer of some of the machinery to New-London, but it was finally thought best to allow the proceeds to be covered into the Treasury, and then endeavor to obtain the required appropriation for the purpose of a yard at New-London. The following is the bill:

> SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized and directed to sell at public sale in the manner hereinafter provided, such portions and parcels of land owned by the United States, and included within the limits of the Navy-yard, and also to sell the grounds pertaining to the United States Naval Hospital located in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., as can now be dispensed with, and to continue from time to time such sales as may be made without detriment to the public service, with a view to the discontinuance of said yard.
>
> SEC. 2. That at least thirty days' notice of said sales shall be given by publication in two daily newspapers in both the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; and no sale shall be made at a price less than the minimum value determined by a board consisting of competent appraisers, two of whom shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and two by the Secretary of the Treasury.
>
> SEC. 3. It shall also be the duty of the Board to advise the Secretary of the Navy as to what buildings and other improvements or fixtures pertaining to said yard, shall be sold with the land, and to appraise the minimum value thereof, and if the Secretary of the Navy shall approve, he may include in the said buildings, fixtures, &c.
>
> SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorised to transfer such movable property within the yard belonging to the Government as shall not be included in the sales made under the provisions of this bill, to some other yard or yards, site or sites, now owned by the United States, as the interests of the service may require.
>
> SEC. 5. That upon the completion of any sale or sales and the payment or security for the payment of the price, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to convey a good title to the purchaser in behalf of the United States, and all proceeds of all the sales made as aforesaid shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

ASSIGNMENT OF SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Associate Justice STRONG has been assigned to the Third Judicial District, embracing the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware. Associate Justice BRADLEY will be assigned to the Fifth Judicial District, comprising the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. This district has been for some time past attached to the Sixth District, to which Judge SWAYNE has recently been reassigned.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: EDWARD A. BRAGDEN, as Collector of Customs, District of York, Me.; JOHN F. FRONT, to be First Lieutenant of Infantry; HENRY G. ELLSWORTH, Second Lieutenant in Marine Corps.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the bill for the civilization of the Indians, and to prepare them for the rights of citizens, which was placed on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HAMLIN—To incorporate the American Union Academy of Science and Arts.

By Mr. WILSON—In behalf of inventors.

By Mr. CRAGIN—For the relief of certain naval officers.

By Mr. DRAKE—To extend the provisions of the laws in relation to the selection of swamp lands in the State of Missouri.

By Mr. RICE—A joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

By Mr. JOHNSTON—To divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM called up the bill appropriating $5,000 to Mrs. FANNY KELLEY for valuable services in 1864 in giving information of the evil designs of hostile Indians while held in captivity by them, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to adjust and pay out of the Japanese indemnity fund the damages to the steamer *Monitor*, fired into by the batteries of the Mikado in Japan in 1864. Passed.

Mr. FENTON called up the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of providing for the payment by law of the expenses of claimants in suits for soldiers' bounties. He said the resolution was merely one of inquiry. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution relating to the construction of the Rock Island Railroad bridge between Rock Island and the City of Davenport, Iowa. Passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported Mr. SUMNER'S bill to strengthen the legal reserves of the banks, and provide for the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1871, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported adversely on the proposed amendment to the rules allowing treaties for the annexation of entire dominion of any foreign power to be discussed in open session.

Mr. SUMNER, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of J. ROSS BROWNE, late Minister to China.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported, with amendment, the House bill to amend the Mineral Land act of July 26, 1866.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to promote the civilization of Indians and to prepare them for the rights and duties of citizenship.

It provides for the appointment of five Inspectors of Indian Affairs, who, with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall constitute a board to supervise all expenditures of money for the benefit of the Indians, to visit them, [illegible] of existing laws and treaties as may tend to the civilization of the Indians and to secure a general management of Indian affairs. The Inspectors are to have the same salary as Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

DECLINE OF COMMERCE.

Upon motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the House resolution for the printing of fifteen thousand copies of the report of the Special Committee of the House on the decline of the American commerce, was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER denounced the report as a cheat and a fraud, to which he was unwilling the Senate should give the slightest countenance. He said the Committee had been able to discover in all their investigations only one fact—that was that nine years ago wooden ships were in use, and now, outside of the United States, ships were built of iron. He dissented entirely from the conclusions of the Committee, and complained that important interests were sacrificed for the benefit of the ship-yards of Maine.

Mr. HAMLIN defended the report, believing it to contain valuable and interesting statistics.

Mr. WILSON favored the resolution, and remarked that in ordering the report to be printed, the Senate did not commit itself to any assumptions contained in it.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE CASE OF GEN. AMES.

At 1¼ the case of Gen. AMES, as Senator elect from Mississippi, was taken up, and the report of the Judiciary Committee was read.

Mr. CONKLING, in explaining the reasons for the report, said that no feeling toward Gen. AMES found expression in the Committee but that of personal kindness and respect; but the interrogatory submitted them was made of sterner stuff than political or personal preference. In his military position, Gen. AMES was doubly charged; at first by the statutes of the United States, and, second, by the orders of his superior with the execution of the reconstruction acts. It was his duty to govern and to ascertain the extent of military rule; also to conduct elections, and to give certificates of election to those chosen by the people to seats in the Legislature and other offices. He had gone to Mississippi in obedience to a military order, and remained there in obedience to that order, never having been in Mississippi otherwise, so far as the Committee came to know. The Committee, therefore, were required, as was the Senate, to answer this question—was Gen. AMES, when elected, an inhabitant of the State of Mississippi? Passing over the fact that Gen. AMES wielded great and peculiar powers among the people by whom his election was conferred, he (Mr. CONKLING) would come at once to the constitutional provision that an applicant for a seat in Congress shall be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen, and shall be such an inhabitant when elected. Had the latter been omitted the present case would have been relieved of any embarrassment, because, since his election, Gen. AMES had resigned his commission. He then read from WEBSTER, WORCESTER, STORY and other authorities to show the general and legal definition of the term "inhabitant;" also, from Congressional debates, in illustration of the constitutional meaning of the term, and the precedents established in the House against the case of the present claimant. In the Convention which framed the word, "resident" was stricken out and inhabitant substituted as better expressing requirement. A man should be identified with the State. All the interpretations were to the point that the representative of a State must be a bona fide member of that community, subject to do jury duty therein, liable to all the provisions of its laws and entitled to all their privileges and advantages. The essential requisite of voluntary residence was lacking in the present case. No distinction could be drawn between an officer and a private. Neither could go or remain except by superior authority, and for either of them to proceed under orders, was not to go voluntarily. In this case the only thing independent of proceeding to and remaining in Mississippi, was Gen. AMES' intention, as testified by him before the Committee, his language being that it was doubtful whether he should have become a citizen but for his election as Senator. He said further, however, that if not admitted to a seat in the Senate, he would regard Mississippi as his home, and would return there. This intention would enable his constituents to remove from his way that obstacle which, as the Committee on the Judiciary understood the law and fact, the Constitution would not allow them or the Senate to remove, because the previous intention to become a citizen being contingent upon a particular circumstance was incomplete and void.

Mr. RICE, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, gave his reasons for dissenting from the report of the majority. The question was, whether a man in the military service could change or acquire a residence, and he thought the rule to be applied in the decision of the question should harmonize with the spirit of our institution. In this government of the people, the soldier formed a part, and there was nothing to prevent his acquiring a residence whenever and wherever he pleased. He claimed that the soldier lost no right of citizenship, except such as was inconsistent with his military duties.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that he had maintained that every citizen had an inhabitancy, but that in the military service a soldier could not acquire residence by simply obeying an order transferring him to a particular locality; that some act was necessary on his part independent of the mere fact that he remained in the place to which he was ordered, and that the act must be accompanied with an intention to become and remain a resident. Both these elements were wanting in the present case, the intention of Gen. AMES having been contingent, and, therefore, incomplete.

Mr. RICE said he was stating his views from his own standpoint, and proceeded to argue that as the right of a military man to hold or acquire residence had been conceded, the only question was to meet them. In the report of the Committee one point had been omitted, and that was that many years ago Gen. AMES abandoned all intention of returning to Maine. Being, therefore, without a place at which to vote, he had a right to fix upon that location which he intended to make his future residence, and to vote there. For public and private reasons he had chosen Mississippi as his place of residence, and had declared to various persons his intention of becoming a citizen of the State as was shown by the affidavits before the Committee. Therefore, as he had the necessary intention and was actually present, he became a citizen under the general provision of the State Constitution.

Mr. HOWARD regretted that the Committee had not furnished all the evidence in the case, and argued that the only inference from the report of the Committee was that Gen. AMES had determined absolutely and unqualifiedly not only to become a candidate for the Senate, but to remain in Mississippi, and make that his residence. The statement of the Senator from New-York, (CONKLING,) that the law presumed every man to have a domicile or residence, was doubtless correct; but the Senator was very careful not to commit himself by giving his own views as to where Gen. AMES' habitation was before the election.

Mr. CONKLING said he had made that inquiry, and would now put it to the Senator himself.

Mr. HOWARD felt confident he could answer the question, but not upon the meager evidence afforded by the Committee. There was a time when Gen. AMES went to school in Maine and afterward spent a large portion of his time, after reaching his majority, at West Point. Where was his residence during the latter period? Would the honorable Senator undertake to say it was not at West Point?

Mr. CONKLING replied that he did say that, most emphatically.

Mr. HOWARD expressed the contrary opinion, remarking that a change of residence involved a legal purpose of which a minor was incapable. He argued that the legitimate inferences from the argument of Mr. CONKLING was that a military man was not only a mere automaton in the hands of his superior, but could not even express an intention as to his future residence. He (Mr. HOWARD) did not hold that Gen. AMES acquired citizenship by obeying an order to go to Mississippi, but he did claim that he should have the benefit of his declaration while there that he intended to become a citizen.

After further debate at 4:40 o'clock, without a vote upon the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the report made last Thursday from the Committee on Mining adversely to the bill introduced by Mr. FITCH, explanatory of the act of July 25, 1866, relative to the Sutro Tunnel.

> The bill proposed that the third section of the act in question shall not be so construed as to impose an obligation on any person, company or corporation owning claims or mines on the Comstock lode to contribute or pay to the owners of the Sutro Tunnel any charges, except as per agreement made, or to be made, nor to relieve the owners of the tunnel from the performance of any of the conditions in such agreements, or from any of the consequences usually attaching to a failure to perform such conditions.
>
> The minority report made by Mr. SARGENT explains that the third section of the act of 1866 is properly susceptible of a construction different from that intended by its author, or by Congress, and compels mining companies to pay a royalty of two dollars per ton to SUTRO, even without his constructing or beginning to construct the tunnel within the time specified.

The question was debated during the entire morning hour, and then went over until the next morning hour.

THE BOOKER CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, from the Sub-Committee of Elections, made a report in the case of the contested election from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia, with the resolution that the sitting member, Mr. BOOKER, is entitled to retain his seat. He gave notice that he would call the report up for action on the 31st of March.

Mr. POLAND gave notice that he would offer as a substitute for the resolution, one declaring Mr. BOOKER disqualified from holding the seat, he having, according to the evidence before the House, held the office of Justice of the County Court for the County of Henry before the rebellion, and had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and had during the rebellion continued to hold that office, and had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the Confederacy, that he had voted to raise a tax of ten thousand dollars to arm the county militia to [illegible] the Confederate Government, and had otherwise supported the rebellion.

[illegible]

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. COX—Of the [illegible] of Ohio, in favor of [illegible] of freedmen, [illegible] University of Ohio; [illegible] clerks of New-York City, for the repeal of the income tax as oppressive to those living on fixed incomes, and as now no longer demanded by the financial needs of the country.

By Mr. CALKIN—Of the merchants of New-York City, for the importation of pig lead free of duty.

By Mr. KELSEY, of New-York—Two like petitions of citizens of Leroy, N. Y.

THE UTAH BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Utah Polygamy bill, which had been a special order for this day over all other rules and orders.

Mr. WARD, a member of the Committee on Territories, which reported the bill, addressed the House in support of it. The Committee now proposed, he said, to submit the question to the American Congress, whether the institution of polygamy should longer continue and should ride rough-shod over the laws, or whether, in obedience to the dictates of the age and civilization, the monster should be taken by the throat and crushed out. The Committee expected to have a vote on the question, and expected to put gentlemen on their record. Proceeding to give a sketch of the growth of the Mormon community, he described JOE SMITH as a vagabond, drunkard and thief, who, forty years ago in western New-York, got around him a little crew of thirty persons in Seneca County, and instituted the religion of the "Latter Day Saints." He spoke of BRIGHAM YOUNG as having become disgusted with the honorable occupation of digging potatoes, and joined the Mormons and became their chief after the death of JOE SMITH, falling readily into the doctrine that polygamy was a part of the religion of the Mormons. He spoke of the Mormon religion, and of their various migrations and their system of missions all over the world, by which they had increased from 4,000 people in 1867 to over 100,000 now, and he expressed the apprehension that persons connected with the Pacific Railroad, and persons living in adjacent States and Territories were becoming debauched by their contiguity to Utah, and were undergoing the changes described by POPE in the verse:

> "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
> As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
> But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

He appealed to gentlemen not to procrastinate the matter, but to strike out and blot polygamy, so that in the coming time, when the nation shall arise from its great struggle against the oppression of the black man, it should also arise purified from the taint of polygamy. He asked that the House should pass the bill, and let the experiment be tried whether the Church of "Latter Day Saints" was to be supreme, and whether the dream of the Mormon prophet was to be realized, that the American nation was to be broken into fragments and that Mormonism was to rule. If all this was to come to pass, let it come decently and in order, and let the American Congress make an effort at least to do its duty and to vindicate the majesty of the law.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said that no man was more desirous than himself to put an end to that impure, offensive, criminal condition of things now existing in Utah, and he was not sure but that some further act of positive legislation might be needed to that end; but there was too much in the bill before the House. He was inclined to believe that the advance of the lines of railways and of the telegraph, and the progress of the tide of emigration, carrying with it all the influences of Christian civilization, would be more effective than all the enactments of Congress to accomplish the object in view. It seemed to him, at any rate, that it would be necessary to prune the bill of some of its provisions for test oaths, confiscation and war, so as to make it what it should be. There were a number of subjects of general interest which he, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, represented, and which the House ought to be considering, so as to send at least one of them to the Senate; and he felt it his duty to endeavor by some motion to get rid of this bill as a subject of present consideration and discussion before the House. He proposed, therefore, to move its postponement.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, expressed the hope that the subject would be finally disposed of without further postponement.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the postponement of the bill for three weeks.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay it on the table.

The latter motion was rejected—yeas 40, nays 121.

Mr. KELLEY suggested that the discussion of the question be continued in the evening session; the Funding bill, the Tariff bill and the Tax bill were awaiting the action of the House, and in the meantime the business of the country was paralyzed.

Mr. SCHENCK withdrew his motion for postponement, with the understanding that the discussion should go on today and this evening.

Mr. CULLOM, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, said that he desired the discussion to go on today, and that before the adjournment this evening he would move the previous question.

Mr. BLAIR described the general defiance of law existing in Utah. There was but one power in Utah, and that was in the hands of a single man, BRIGHAM YOUNG. If he said to a Grand Jury there that there should be no indictment, there would be none; if he said there should be an indictment, there would be one; if he said that a criminal might be punished, he would be punished; and if he said a criminal would not be punished, he certainly would not be. He scouted the idea that there would be any serious resistance on the part of the Mormons, and offered the report that BRIGHAM YOUNG is now selecting a new locality in Arizona.

Mr. HOOPER, the delegate from Utah, explained BRIGHAM YOUNG'S trip to Arizona as having no such object in view, but as being simply the usual trip that he makes to out-lying settlements. BRIGHAM YOUNG will be home in six or eight weeks, a permanent citizen of Salt Lake City.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, objected to the section providing for the selection of jurors, which gave all the control of the matter to the United States Marshal, and subsequently offered amendments to that section, and which were adopted, which require the Marshal to summon one hundred jurors, instead of thirty-nine, and out of the number to select thirty-nine who are to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors.

Mr. BLAIR continued his argument in favor of the bill, and in reference to objections made as to the difficulty for providing for the extra wives, who would be left unprovided for when the harems are broken up. He expressed the opinion that CROMWELL had had the right view in breaking up the convents. He stamped his foot on the threshold and said—

> "Go! spin, ye jades; go! spin!"

Mr. BLAIR further said the trouble with polygamy in Utah was that it set itself up for admiration, that the Mormons were the "Latter-day Saints," that they were the holiest of all the people, that their Church was to swallow up all other Churches, and this they proposed to do by establishing the institution of polygamy. Could members look upon it and allow it to live any longer? Were gentlemen ready, by their votes or their conduct, in any way even to apologize for it?

Mr. COX explained that the vote of himself and other members to lay the bill on the table was not intended as an apology for polygamy, but because they believed, or at least he did, that all measures of persecution always defeated their object. He believed that if the motion to postpone had been persisted in the bill would have been postponed, and would by that chloroform process have been suffocated. He preferred to strangle polygamy by another process, not by this measure.

Mr. POMEROY addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. A running colloquy between him and Mr. HOOPER, the Utah delegate, appeared to be highly amusing to the members who were in their immediate vicinity, but was not heard at the reporters' desk.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, protested against the passage of the bill which was designed to violate the dearest rights of the people of Utah, and was fraught with evil. Here, for the first time in the history of the American Government, was a proposition to punish citizens for their belief or disbelief. The bill declared that the social system which Moses taught, which God allowed, and from which Christ had sprung was a crime, and that any one not simply practicing it, but believing in it, was to be—not tried, but convicted, his wife turned out on the world, and his property confiscated for the benefit of the moral reformers who were the instigators of the bill. Before he had concluded his remarks the House at 4:30 adjourned.

Mr. Delano and the Revenue Assessors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 18th inst. you indulge in some severe, and, if well founded, very just strictures upon the alleged want of courtesy, propriety and decency in the behavior of revenue assessors in their intercourse with tax-payers, especially in the assessment of the income tax.

Now, I need scarcely say that so long as the income is upon the statute books, it is my intention to enforce its collection as thoroughly as the capacity of the present revenue establishment will permit. At the same time, I shall not permit any one to go outside the law, or in any manner exact more than the law requires, and shall require every revenue officer to deal with tax-payers with the courtesy that is due from one gentleman to another.

As the TIMES is too high-toned a journal to make charges of the above character without positive evidence upon which to base them, I respectfully request that you will furnish me with the specific instance of the conduct of which you speak, in order that I may promptly remove the offenders. I also invoke your influential aid in behalf of a thorough and discreet enforcement of this and all other tax laws, in order not only that the Government may be successfully maintained, but that the public conscience may not be demoralized by being taught that the Government is an oppressor, and that to evade the laws is a just retaliation.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Report of a Meeting Held at the University of the City of New-York in Regard to the American College at Pekin, Proposed by Mr. Burlingame.

The Committee appointed at a recent meeting of citizens to consider what disposition ought to be made of the surplus of the Chinese Indemnity Fund, and to communicate with Congress upon the subject, convened yesterday in the Chancellor's room of the University of New-York City, at the call of Chancellor FERRIS, Chairman.

Prof. W. P. JONES, lately United States Consul at Amoy and Canton, at whose invitation the previous meeting had been called, gave a brief history of the fund, showing that after the Anglo-French and Chinese war of 1856 and 1857, in which the Chinese authorities burned the foreign settlements at Canton, Mr. REED, United States Minister, demanded and obtained 500,000 taels (or about $700,000) as indemnity for the losses thus inflicted upon certain Americans; that Mr. REED promised that if this sum proved to be more than we were entitled to, the excess should be restored to them; that two years later, when all just claims of our citizens had been discharged from the fund, there remained a surplus of more than $200,000, which Mr. BUCHANAN in his annual message to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and Mr. LINCOLN in his annual message to the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, both declared "belongs in equity to the Chinese Government," and recommended Congress "to appropriate to some benevolent object in which the Chinese may be specially interested," intending thereby, (as shown in Mr. SEWARD'S report, Exec. Doc. No. 29, to 3d sess. 40th Cong.,) the Scientific Institution at Pekin, first proposed by Dr. WILLIAMS, United States Chargé d'Affaires, and afterward repeatedly recommended by the late Minister BURLINGAME. Prof. JONES stated the design of the institution as two-fold; first, to teach the Chinese language, laws, &c., to Americans desirous of fitting themselves to act as United States interpreters in our consular service, or as scientific explorers, builders of railroads, &c., in that country; and secondly, to teach the Chinese the English language, and introduce a knowledge of American arts and sciences among them. He then showed what action Congress had taken, up to this time, upon these recommendations of the Presidents, and submitted sundry resolutions, which he hoped would express the sense of the Committee on this subject.

After full discussion, participated in by Hon. Mr. DODGE, Mr. BENEDICT, Mr. TAFT and Chancellor FERRIS, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be engrossed and a copy sent to each House of Congress.

> *Resolved*, That this Committee is of opinion that the surplus of the indemnity fund received from the Chinese under the Convention of 1858, referred to in the annual Message of President BUCHANAN to the Second Session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and of President LINCOLN to the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, with the accumulation thereon, certainly does not belong in equity to the Chinese Government, as the Presidents therein declare, and should be returned to it. But if declined by the Imperial Government we are in favor, with their consent and approval, of having the same expended in the manner advised by the late Minister BURLINGAME, to found a literary institution in China for the mutual benefit of both Chinese and Americans.
>
> *Resolved*, That we believe that the sum of $400,000, judiciously expended, is sufficient to effect very important results in the way of introducing a practical knowledge of scientific principles among a people so intelligent and so desirous of obtaining information as the Chinese, and that we believe that the method proposed by Mr. BURLINGAME, rightly developed, may become the means of rapidly advancing the interests of commerce, science and modern civilization, and strengthening American influence with the literati—the real rulers of China.
>
> *Resolved*, That in view of the fact that our Government has required of China the right to exclusive jurisdiction over all American citizens and American property on Chinese soil, justice and national honor also require that proper provision should be made for the suitable education of interpreters for our consular and diplomatic service in that empire, either according to the plan contemplated by this measure, or by some other equally effective. (Signed,)
>
> Isaac Ferris, Chancellor of University of New-York City, Chairman; Wm. E. Dodge, President Chamber of Commerce, F. A. Winston, President M. L. I. Co. of New-York, E. D. Morgan, E. C. Benedict, A. A. Low, John C. Green, James H. Taft, Stewart Brown, Samuel B. Ruggles. WM. F. JONES, Secretary.

Sentence of Shoplifters.

Three shoplifters, MAGGIE CLARK, JOHN HEALEY and MARY CONLEY, were sent to State Prison for two years and six months each by Judge BEDFORD in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. It appeared that the accused, together with one CHARLES CLARK, on the 6th of January last, entered the store of HARRIS BROWN, No. 314 Grand-street, and that, while one of them engaged the proprietor of the store, the others attempted to steal different articles of clothing exposed on the counter and shelves.

Traces of a Wrecked Steamer Seen by the Steam-Ship Merrimack.

The steam-ship *Merrimack*, WEIR master, from Rio Janeiro Feb. 24, Bahia Feb. 28, Pernambuco March 2, Para March 8, and St. Thomas March 15, with merchandise and passengers to W. R. GARRISON, arrived here yesterday. On the 9th inst., at 2 A. M., spoke the outward bound steamer *South America*, in the Para River. On the 17th inst. she took a heavy gale from the W. N. W., which lasted until the afternoon of the 20th inst., after which had fine weather to the Hook. On the 21st inst., lat. 36.10 N., lon. 75.04 W., passed a large quantity of floating joiner work, sailors' chests, &c., supposed to be the upper works of some steamer.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: We wish to correct the impression which is conveyed in a report lately published in regard to a law-suit brought against us by the National Watch Company of Elgin, Ill.

The facts are as follows: On several occasions, during the last two years, we have been requested by representatives of this Company and by their agents, to advertise their watches in the same manner as we had advertised the Waltham Watches, which was to send them by express to different parts of the country, with the privilege of examination, and the bill to be paid on delivery, or in others words, C. O. D.

One of their agents insisted on leaving an assortment of these watches with us on sale. To this we consented, but they remained on hand over a year unsold.

During the Summer of last year the Elgin Company advertised their watches very extensively in California and the Pacific States. On learning this fact, we thought that possibly there was a market in those localities for these goods, which were certainly a drug here. We therefore advertised them to a limited extent in some ten or twelve California papers, hoping by this means to dispose of the stock we had on hand, and perhaps receive further orders which we could fill at any time, as there was never any difficulty in obtaining a full supply of these goods.

In this advertisement we used the picture of a watch, the same as used by the Elgin Co. in their own advertisements, and by other dealers who advertised their goods for them; we also stated that we would send the watches by express to any place with the bill to collect on delivery, and we also named the price of the different watches.

But it seems this advertisement of ours made trouble,—for the Elgin people had been to the local dealers in these distant localities and argued with them thus:

Why do you sell Waltham Watches? Howard's Price-Lists are in every body's hands, and you cannot get any more than his price, which will only give you a small profit—now if you will recommend the Elgin Watch to your customers as the best, you can get a high price and a large profit, for the prices of our watches are not advertised and are not on any price-lists.

Therefore, when our advertisements appeared, complaints from these local dealers poured in thick and fast on the Elgin Company, and they sought relief in a law-suit against us. They at first procured an injunction on affidavits which were intended to convey the impression that we were dealing in bogus goods, although they did not dare to say so. The injunction was simply this, that we should not use their little picture (which they called a trade-mark) in advertising the goods of their manufacture; this part was stricken out by Judge BRADY on the first hearing, and there is no injunction standing in relation to trade-marks at all; the rest of the injunction was "that we should not *give the impression* in our advertisements that the Elgin Co. *authorized* us to sell their watches C. O. D." Now, we never asked their authority, but did it on our own. It was our goods we were advertising—not theirs; and it is this part of the injunction, which means as near nothing as any thing can, that still stands, and it is this that the published report refers to, and nothing more.

As the Elgin Company are publishing these matters simply as advertisements to conciliate the trade, it is right and proper that the public should understand their motives.

Did they sue us because we offered to send their watches by express? No—for they send every watch they make by express to their customers. Was it because we sent them C. O. D., or in other words Cash on Delivery? Not at all. But it was because we offered their L. T. Ryerson Watch [illegible] in a silver case for $[illegible], their B. W. Raymond Watch, in a silver case for $20. [illegible] brought the wrath of the country dealers on the Elgin head.

At these prices they will pay any dealer from twenty to twenty-five per cent. profit; we do not pretend to decide whether this is too much or too little, but leave it to the public.

Their assertion that their watches are superior to any other American watches of the same grade, is simply ridiculous. Compared with the Waltham Company they are yet in their infancy, and it will probably be many years before they can compete with them, either in quality or price; they have, however, shown good sense in copying the Waltham Watch in size, pattern, and every other respect, but it is only the lower grades that they have attempted to make at all, and all the improvements which they claim, such as "dust excluders," "patented pinions," &c., have been in use on Waltham Watches for years.

As an evidence of the popularity of these two kinds of watches, we make the following statement: During the Fall of 1869 we sent out three thousand price-lists, on one page of which the Waltham Watches were described, with the prices, and on the other the Elgin, and there was no word of preference in regard to either kind. These were sent to every State in the Union, and from them we received orders for some six hundred watches; of these, five hundred and ninety-nine were Waltham Watches, and one was an Elgin Watch; and the gentleman who ordered this was frank enough to say in his letter that he knew nothing of either kind, but he wanted a good watch, and had selected the Elgin because, as it was the highest priced, he presumed it was the best.

If, in view of these facts, any one wishes to buy an Elgin Watch, we are prepared to sell them cheap, and we will also send them, C. O. D., to any State or Territory.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway,

—[*Advertisement.* New-York.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Pyle's "O. K." Soap; dry and hard, economical, and bleaches beautifully white. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

DIED.

BENKENDORFF.—On Monday, March 21, in Dusseldorf, Germany, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Elise von Gahlen, Dr. DANIEL E. BENKENDORFF, in the 90th year of his age.

BRADLEY.—At Jersey City, on Monday, March 21, of scarlet fever, H. PRESCOTT BRADLEY, Jr., aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral at church at Moravian Hills Cemetery, Staten Island, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BUTTLE.—On Tuesday evening, March 22, MARY R. SIMMONS, wife of Robert Buttle, and daughter of the late Peter W. Simmons.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COLLINS.—On Monday evening, Rev. WM. F. COLLINS, aged 58 years.

Funeral on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, from his late residence, Fairhaven, Conn.

GASSNER.—On Sunday evening, March 20, of disease of the heart, RACHEL LOW, daughter of Rachel and the late John B. Gassner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 416 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at St. Paul's Church, New-York.

HARNED.—At Dayton, Nevada, on Sunday, Feb. 27, 1870, of typhoid pneumonia, GEORGE B. HARNED, formerly of Rahway, N. J.

HASBROUCK.—After a brief illness, on Tuesday, March 22, JNO. L. HASBROUCK, Jr., son of Jno L. and Mary C. Hasbrouck, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 151 West 23d-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

JOYCE.—At Belleville, N. J., on Sunday, March 20, ELIZABETH E., wife of William Joyce, aged 64 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, March 23, from St. Peter's R. C. Church, at 10½ A. M. Horse cars direct to the church from Newark, N. J.

KEELER.—On Monday, March 14, at his residence, Columbus, Miss., OSCAR T. KEELER, aged 46 years, formerly of this City.

McLEOD.—On Tuesday, March 22, ELLEN, widow of ALEXANDER McLEOD, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 357 West 18th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

OWEN.—On Tuesday morning, March 22, CHARLES E., son of Daniel and Baffey Owen, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 226 East 23d-st.

REYNOLDS.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Sunday, March 20, FRANCIS W. REYNOLDS, son of the late Henry H. Reynolds, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

RYDER.—In this City, on Monday, March 21, GEORGE HOPE, son of Henry V. and Ann Augusta Ryder, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 66 West 47th-st.

SMITH.—On Sunday evening, March 20, ELIZA M., wife of the late Henry F. Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Harris, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WHITEHOUSE.—On Saturday evening, March 19, at Magnolia, East Fla., where he had gone for the improvement of his health, EDWARD M. WHITEHOUSE, in the 29th year of his age, and late of the firm of Whitehouse & Co.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES.

CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES AND MANTEL SETS
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. Nicol & Davidson, at No. 686 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire, or the lofts separately.

SPRING OPENING
OF
MILLINERY.
THURSDAY, March 24.
PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Of our own importation.
EDWARD A. MORRISON, NO. 827 BROADWAY.

SPRING OPENING
OF
INFANTS' AND LADIES'
FURNISHING GOODS.
THURSDAY, March 24.
EDWARD A. MORRISON, NO. 827 BROADWAY.

SELLING OUT
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU,
at and below cost.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

ALTERATION OF CHECKS.

The recent discoveries of alterations of checks by which the banks in New-York City and elsewhere have been defrauded of large amounts, has suggested the preparation of a WRITING INK, which, possessing all the qualities necessary for a perfect ink, CANNOT BE REMOVED from paper without rendering the operation evident to the most superficial observer. This SAFETY INK is put up in stone bottles, viz.: Quarts and pints, at $10 and $7 per dozen.

Packed one dozen in a box.

This Ink will be labeled BANKER'S INK.

Prepared by S. S. STAFFORD, Chemist, Manufacturer of Writing Inks, &c., 218 Pearl-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on WEDNESDAY will close at this office at 9 A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:15; C and O, 8:40; D and E, 8:25; F and G, 8:05.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.
The SUBSCRIBER WILL MOVE to
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
about MAY 1, and is now SELLING
FINE GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS,
FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, &c.,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
DIAMOND RINGS AT BARGAINS, SOME AS LOW AS $30, $40 AND $50 EACH.
SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, NAPKIN RINGS, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE
at nearly half price.
FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.,
AT ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
GEO. C. ALLEN, NO. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 BROADWAY, between 27th and 28th sts. Show cases and large safe for sale low.

OVINGTON BROTHERS
Have the largest assortment of Decorated Dinner Sets ever offered, ranging in price from $30 to $450,
TEN PER CENT.
LESS THAN NEW-YORK HOUSES.
Elegant Mantel Ornaments and Clocks, in great variety and equally cheap.
Parisian Granite Dinner Sets, 132 pieces............$15
French China Dinner Sets, 118 pieces.............. 29
Goods delivered in New-York and vicinity.
Fulton Ferry cars pass the door.
Close buyers should compare prices.
NOS. 236, 238 AND 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK HAS again added to the number of safes in its SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. A spacious room adjoining said VAULT has been opened for the accommodation of DEPOSITORS. LADIES also will find the arrangements all that can be desired. The rent of SAFES is from $15 to $60 per annum.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK
CHAMPAGNE. Sillery and Extra Dry. In Baskets—in Cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine-dealers. Sole Agents for United States, SCHULTZE & TAILER, No. 40 Beaver-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE BEST MONTHLY PERIODICAL, NOT IN THIS COUNTRY ALONE, BUT IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL, 1870.
CONTENTS:

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY. By Gen. M. T. McMAHON.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—On the Parana—Las Palmas.—Refuge from Mosquitoes—Lopez's Head-Quarters—Coming from the Front—Inroad of the Cavalry—The Night After the Battle—Crossing the Yeaty—The Dying Colonel—The Wounded Major—The Pass of Ascura—"Your Devoted Servants."—The Paraguayan Mother—The Sergeant's Story.

LOST DAYS.

COUNT OTTO VON BISMARCK.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Otto Von Bismarck—Otto Von Bismarck at School—Young Bismarck's Visit to the Dean—Bismarck as a Student at Gottingen—Bismarck in 1847—The King Reading in the Forest—The Attempt to Assassinate Count Bismarck—The King and Bismarck at the Battle of Sadowa—Count Bismarck in the Prussian Chambers.

AMONG THE SILK-WORMS AND VELVET LOOMS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Cocoon Market in Novi—Hatching the Eggs—First Period—Second Period—Third Period—Fourth Period—End of Fifth Period—Dormant State of the Several Periods—Silk-Worm Casting Its Skin—Forming the Cocoon—Cocoons Completed—Female Moth; Male Moth; Moth Issuing from Cocoon; Chrysalis—"The Bosco;" Cocoons During Spinning Process—Storing the Cocoons—Marketing the Cocoons—Reeling the Silk—A Velvet Loom.

BEAUTIFUL CHILD.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.—V. The Death of Frederick William and the Accession of Frederick the Second.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Frederick the Great, Æt. 30.—The Crown Prince Entering the Tobacco Parliament—Frederick Meeting his Ministers—Frederick in the Garden—Frederick's First Interview with Voltaire.

AROUND THE WORLD ON SKATES.

With an Illustration.

LINDA'S YOUNG LADY.

TOGETHER.

A BRAVE LADY—(Concluded.)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. Donelly's Wooing—Down the Elm Avenue.

REVEALED IN A SONG.

THE INDIAN: WHAT WE SHOULD DO WITH HIM.

BATHSHEBA CAREW'S CURSE.

THE GREAT GOLD CONSPIRACY.

ANTEROS. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone."

BORDER REMINISCENCES. By Gen. R. B. MARCY.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

With the May Number will be concluded the Fortieth Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. The Magazine contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter, and is more profusely illustrated, than any other monthly periodical in America or England. The unparalleled success of the Magazine is due to the popular character and variety of its contents; to the enterprise of the Publishers in securing for its pages, at any cost, the best literary contributions of English and American authors; to its richly-illustrated articles of Travel and Exploration, to its carefully-prepared papers on Scientific and Historic subjects, and upon the Mechanical Improvements of the age, and to the variety and interest of its several Editorial Departments. For the Editor's Scientific Record, the coöperation of members of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington has been secured.

In the January Number was commenced the publication, from the author's manuscript, of "Anteros," a serial story, by the author of "Guy Livingstone."

From the Philadelphia Press.

Not even publishers will deny that HARPER'S MAGAZINE is the best monthly periodical, not in this country alone, but in the English language. A combination of circumstances has made it so. The proprietors have liberality as well as capital; its conductors are experienced as well as capable; its illustrations are numerous and good.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY AND BAZAR.

MAGAZINE, One Copy for One Year..........$4
WEEKLY, One Copy for One Year.......... 4
BAZAR, One Copy for One Year.......... 4
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

STILL AHEAD!
TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
CHROMO BUSINESS CARDS.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Printing House-square, (*Tribune* Buildings,) have just introduced over fifty varieties of BEAUTIFUL NEW DESIGNS—printed in Chromo—Comical, Sentimental, Funny, Fantastic—adapted to every business and every taste. These pictures are truly artistic, new, novel—never before shown in this City—just the thing for Live Merchants and their Commercial Travelers.

These Chromo Cards can only be had at our office. Merchants and Business Men are invited to call.

Every Description of Printing, from the Smallest Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers,
Printing House-square, opposite City Hall.

READY THIS DAY,
GOETHE'S HERMANN AND DOROTHEA,
translated by ELLEN FROTHINGHAM, with five superb full-page engravings. One volume, thin 8vo., bound in cloth, extra gilt, price $2.
FIRST EDITION, 10,000.
Ready April 1,
AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL,
And the Forty-fifth 1,000 of
LITTLE WOMEN.
Sold everywhere. Mailed post-paid by the publishers, ROBERTS BROS., Boston.
To be had in New-York of Felt & Dillingham, Oakley, Mason & Co., American News Company, E. P. Dutton & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.
COAL STATISTICS FOR 1869.
ALSO,
STATISTICS OF THE IRON TRADE.
8vo, paper, 25 cents.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st. and No. 27 Warren-st.
*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday there was a fair attendance of the buyers of real estate, but the sales were not very brisk. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. disposed of some improved City property and several houses and lots in Brooklyn. No. 122, brown-stone, consisting of a lot 25x987.6 feet, with three-story brick building thereon, brought $10,050. Lots with brick buildings, the first floor occupied by stores, on Third-avenue, in the vicinity of Fiftieth-street, were sold for $13,450—$18,700 each. For particulars see the schedule below. Houses and lots on Seventy-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, were offered but withdrawn, no bids having been made. The Brooklyn property consisted of houses and lots on Willoughby-avenue and lots at the south-east corner of Tompkins-avenue and Hart-street. Houses on Willoughby-avenue, near Walworth-street, on lots 16 feet by 90, were sold for about $4,000 each, while vacant lots in the same locality brought $800 each. The Tompkins-avenue and Hart-street property, consisting of two full lots 25 feet by 100, brought $1,675 for each lot. Other property in the latter neighborhood had been announced, but was withdrawn.

The property on Greenwich-street, advertised by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., was sold at a very moderate figure. Full particulars are given in the subjoined schedule.

Among the sales today will be that of a house on Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and up-town vacant lots on One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, near Fifth-avenue, which will be offered by MULLER, WILKINS & Co.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

House and lot No. 122 Broome-st., n.s., near Pitt-st., 25x87.6	$10,050
Houses and lots Nos. 881 and 883 3d-av., e. s., 55.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., together, 32.10x100	37,400
House and lot No. 809 3d-av., e.s., 40 ft. s. of 50th-st., 20x60	13,450

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

House and lot No. 686 Greenwich-st., 25x88	$23,000
House and lot No. 688 Greenwich-st., 25x100	23,000
House and lot No. 690 Greenwich-st., 25x83	23,000
House and lot No. 692 Greenwich-st., 22.7x72	20,000

By Roberts & McGuire.

House and lot s. e. corner of Henry and Catharine sts., 18x79	$27,000

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

House and lot s. s. Willoughby-av., 20 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90	$4,000
House and lot s. s. Willoughby-av., 36 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90	4,000
House and lot s. s. Willoughby-av., 52 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90	4,400
House and lot s. s. of Willoughby-av., 68 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90	4,000
House and lot s. s. of Willoughby-av., 84 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16x90	4,050
House and lot s. s. of Willoughby-av., 100 ft. w. of Walworth-st., 16.6x90	4,000
4 lots, s. e. corner of Willoughby-av. and Spencer-st., each 16.6x90, each $800	3,200
1 lot, s. e. corner Hart-st. and Tompkins-av., 24x100	1,675
1 lot, s. of Hart-st., 100 ft. s. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,675

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boulevard, w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 60.3x219 x89.5x222.4	$20,000
Charles-st., n. s., 148.2 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 22x95	18,000
Ellwood-st., (new,) center line, 128.9 ft. n. w. of center line, Hillside-st., (new,) 125x80	3,500
Essex-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100, half	13,750
Madison-st., n. s., lot No. 370, H. Rutger's map, 25.4x100	10,500
Same property	11,125
27th-st., n. s., 173.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,500
27th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
38th-st., s. s., 168.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 27x98.9	3,510
East 40th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9	3,300
48th-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.6x100.5	20,000
58th-st., n. s., 249.7 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18x100.4, h. and l.	18,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 59.3 ft. s. of 28th-st., 19.9x72	16,000
1st-av. and 19th-st., n. e. corner, 23x96, h. and l.	28,250
2d-av. and 83d-st., n. w. corner, 101.8x96x42x36x40 x54	2,500
10th-av., w. s., center line, between 60th and 61st sts., 60x80	40,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 353, 4 years, per year	$16,000
East Broadway, No. 208, 3 years, per year	1,200
East 13th-st., No. 56, 3 years, per year	1,260
East 19th-st., No. 42, 5 years, per year	3,200
46th-st., s. s., 4 lots and Bulkhead at East River, 60x½ block, 5 years, per year	3,000
3d-av., Nos. 158, 160, 156, 8½ years; 5 years, per year, $9,000; 3 years, per year, $10,000; remaining ½ year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of Washington-st., old map, 25x100	$5,000
Calyer-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Union-av., 75x100	13,000
Chestnut-st., w. s., 348 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., small gore	nom.
Dean-st., s. s., 150 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	13,000
Dikeman-st., n. s., 115 ft. n. w. of Van Brunt-st., foreclosure, 25x100	2,100
Hall-st., w. s., 228.9 ft. n. of Gates-av., 12.6x100	3,200
Halleck and Smith sts., n. w. corner, 50x100	7,500
Hamilton-st., w. by s., 86 ft. s. of Gates-av., 21x 71x10.8x10x10x10.4x80	9,000
Houston-st., e. by s., 544 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x 100, c.	4,000
Richardson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25 x100	400
Stagg-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 20x100	3,000
Smith-st., w. s., 22 ft. n. of Huntington-st., 19.6 x80	4,300
Van Brunt-st., n. w., 50 ft. n. e. of Walcott-st., 25x100	1,700
Withers-st., s. s., 326 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25 x100	480
Sumpter-st., n. s., 300.6 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	1,500
Carlton-av., w. s., 81 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 80x100	10,800
Hudson-av., w. s., 264.9 ft. s. of Concord-st., 21x 100, c.	2,000
Park-av., s. s., 78 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 22x81.9, h. and l.	6,000
Williams-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50 x100 Williams-av., e. s., 274.5 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 16.8x100 Schenck-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	16,187
Wythe-av., s. s., 200 ft. n. of Wilson-st., 20 x70	8,000

Fort Hamilton.

Atlantic-av., lot No. 323, 50x125 Clinton-av., lot No. 195, 25x100	Q. C.
Hamilton-av., lot No. 20, 25x116.3 (one-half of) Lexington-av., lot No. 15, 25x52.4 (one-half of)	$212

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Yonkers.

Albany Post-road, e. s., part of lot No. 6, Bolivar's property, 430x730	$11,526
Lot No. 11, Chas. Darke's property, 25x100	250

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bergen-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Court-st., 50x100	$1,000
Brunswick-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Miller-st., 25x127	800
Brunswick-st., w. s., lot No. 27, block A, 25x100	1,325
Court-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of West-st., 25x81.11	750
Market-st., n. s., adj. Z. Mill's prop., 21.4x44x63.7	9,000
12th-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of South 10th-st., 25x100	300

Orange.

Washington-st., e. s., adjoining J. Crane's property, 232.2x175	$4,000

East Orange.

Grove-st. and Grove-place, n. e. corner, 73x75x 115x160	$730
Grove and William sts., s. e. corner, 80.6x126x105	820
Oliver-st., e. s., 283 ft. s. of Main-st., 144.7x148.4	2,500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of York-st., 50x105	$1,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 15 ft. w. of Erie-st., 15x50	5,000

Bergen.

Whiton-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Maple-st., 16.8x100	$2,500
Lot No. 24, block No. 42, map West Bergen, 13x100	100

Hoboken.

Adams-st., lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 108, Coster's estate	$4,150
Clinton and 4th sts., s. e. corner, 20x30x50x[illegible]	2,000
6th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Grand-st., 25x75	500

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., n. s., 256 ft. e. of Summit-st., 50x104	$2,000
Germania-av., e. s., lot No. 6, block No. 2, Bramhall's, 25x120	675
Zabriskie-av., e. s., lot No. 2, plot No. 6, block No. 9, 25x100	650

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 20 to 23 inclusive, block No. 10, Gould's map	$7,025

Union.

Lot No. 4, block No. 4, Geager and Butts' map, 26x100	$475

Kearney.

Newark road, along Passaic River, adjoining N. N. Halstead's, 34x115x145x394x478 Plot adjoining above, 182x100	$12,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., OPPOSITE Washington Park, (this is one of the finest locations in the city,) one brown-stone house; price $20,000. Also, two brown-stone houses in Clermont-av., near Green; price $15,000; and one three-story and basement brick house, No. 182 Carlton-av.; price $12,000. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 203 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., builder and owner.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED FOUR- story high-stoop brown-stone house; elegant order; near 5th-av., on Murray Hill; price extremely low: with or without furniture; others $15,000 to $125,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, on 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three story brick, 22½ feet wide, nearly finished; $22,000. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—The four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—A two-story basement and attic frame house; convenient to all the ferries; water, gas, heater, &c.; the lot has a two-story house on the rear; price $7,000. Inquire on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD TWO-story extension frame house, with modern improvements, in a pleasant location, on the Hill, in Brooklyn; terms easy. J. C. QUACKENBUSH, No. 6 Broadway, Room No. 6.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDINGS, [illegible] party; lots [illegible] engine, [illegible] the factory. [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

TO OWN A GOOD HOME

BY PAYING RENT.

EIGHT VERY COMPLETE HOUSES, in a splendid location, varying in value from $6,100 to $17,500, built at less than gold prices, can now be obtained on such easy terms of payment that simply meeting quarterly rent will pay for at least three-fourths of their value.... This is a chance seldom offered.... ☞ It will cost you nothing to send or call at No. 245 Broadway, New-York, and get full printed descriptions and illustrations of the houses. These descriptions are, of themselves, worth examining, for the useful hints they give on building and improving dwellings, whether you want to buy or not.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1.
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights.

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat, situated on Greenfield Hill, three miles from Southport Depot, N. Y. and N. H. R. R., near the summer residence of Mr. Theodore B. Bronson and Mr. William Rhinelander, consisting of a large and convenient house, containing 16 rooms, and all necessary out-buildings; there is about 25 acres of land, well watered, and an abundance and variety of fruit and forest trees; the situation is one of the most beautiful in the State, commanding an extensive view of Long Island, the Sound, and the Connecticut coast. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to ALLEN NICHOLS, Executor, Southport, Conn., or to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, with 30 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 50 buildings for dwelling-houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address Office Whipple File Co., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAMUEL HATCH & Co., Auctioneers, Boston.

SPRINGLAND CONTAINS 7½ ACRES, AND is a perfect gem of a place; house is in complete order, and has all the modern improvements; is located 16 miles from Philadelphia, near the railroad, on the banks of a navigable stream which flows into the Delaware; good boating and fishing, beautiful drives and fine scenery; price $15,000; send for full particulars. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD, PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several fine country residences at Ravenswood, L. I., with good water-fronts on the East River, for sale; the Hell Gate improvement now being made makes this the most desirable property about New-York. Apply at ANABLE'S Land Office, Ferry-st., Hunter's Point, to H. S. ANABLE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY IMPROVED or unimproved property, difference, if any, will be paid in cash, a beautiful farm and gentleman's residence of some 75 acres, all under the highest cultivation, situated above and near Tarrytown, and commanding a fine view of the Hudson; price $55,000. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., ON the front terrace with water privileges, three minutes' walk of the ferry, a commodious house with three-quarters of an acre of ground; stable, well, &c., on the place; will be sold low to close an estate. For further particulars, apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY frame house and about eight acres of land, beautifully located, fifteen minutes' walk from the depot in the City of Rahway, N. J.; price, $10,000; mortgage, $7,000. JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE ON RIDGE.—COMMANDING magnificent views; five minutes' walk from Montrose Station; elegant residence; 16 rooms; gas, water throughout; stable; 2½ acres; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine sts.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

AT MILBURN HILL, N. J., FIRST-class house, 13 rooms, all improvements and 1½ acres lawn and garden; $15,000. Old-fashioned, comfortable cottage and one acre, $3,500; near depot; one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Box No. 443 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, farm, 75 acres, on Long Island, near Sound; water connection; highest state of cultivation; modern house, gas, &c.; with or without stock and farming implements, at less than value. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK—CHOICE lots at the station for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company. Apply to ROBT. BLAUVELT, No. 157 Broadway, rear basement, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT PALISADES, N. Y.—For six months or a year, twenty miles from New-York by Northern Railway of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. There are eight rooms well furnished, stable for three horses, vegetable garden planted; choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—ON THE CLOVE ROAD, S. I., about twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing, a handsome villa, with five acres of ground; house contains about twelve rooms. For further particulars apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 19 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone, high-stoop, French-roof, three rooms deep, well furnished and in good order, to a private family. Rent, $4,200. Apply on premises.

TO LET—SMALL THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 132 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; 11 rooms; all improvements; possession April 20. R. G. RICHARDS & MOORE, No. 953 Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED COUNTRY MAN-sion, with ample grounds and out-houses, gas and water, to let from 1st June next; about one hour's ride by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars apply by line to Box No. 689 Post-office, with address.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 30 EAST 38TH-st.; it will be papered, painted, and put in thorough repair; to be seen between 2 and 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. HOLLY in the house.

TO LET—ONE OF THE FOUR HOUSES, with iron verandahs, on 34th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; small but very complete; situation desirable. R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET—THE GREATER PART OF A furnished house in East 10th-st., near Broadway; price, $1,000, and board for three. Address M. G., Box No. 115 Times Office.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN 30TH-ST., east of 7th-av.; possession May 1; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to WM. HUGHES, No. 1,214 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, [illegible] five stories high, Nos. 68, 66 and 62 [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] E. V. Haughwout & Co. [illegible] A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. [illegible] Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 662 Broadway [illegible]

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR other purposes, the first floor of large building, corner of 11th-av. and West 27th-st., 50x100 feet, with or without steam-power, building has lights on every side, with large yard attached. Apply at office, COLWELL & BROTHER, No. 549 West 27th-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 62 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, besides basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

N. Y. CLIPPER BUILDING—NOS. 88 and 90 Centre-st.—A store, offices and basements to let in this well-located and well-fitted-up building; terms moderate. Inquire of W. H. BRAY, Agent, New-York Clipper Office.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE ROOM ON THE north-east corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., second floor. Inquire of RAVEN & BACON, No. 646 Broadway.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 6 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A STABLE, CONVENIENT TO 5th and Madison avs., and near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALU-ABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Andrew P. Mulry deceased, the celebrated United States Hotel property, situate at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

This property has a frontage on the Rockaway turnpike (opposite the side of the Marine Pavillion) of 450 feet, on Coster-st. 482 feet, and on the Atlantic Ocean of 484 feet; the rear line being 512 feet. The hotel building is frame, three stories above basement, well and substantially built, in shape an L, 75 feet on the outside of each angle, contains 50 sleeping apartments, two-thirds of which are double rooms; a fine dining hall, parlors, bar room, kitchen, servants' hall; a fine brick cellar under the entire building, and a piazza on the ocean front. The building is in good repair, and contains all the necessary appliances of a first-class hotel. There is also a fine stable, horse sheds, laundry, ice-house, hennery, and other outbuildings. The beach in front of the property constitutes a part of, and will be sold with the premises. The United States Hotel is justly celebrated as being one of the most delightful and fashionable watering-places on the Atlantic sea-board. This sale will afford an opportunity rarely met with for those wishing to invest in hotel property. Terms at sale. The furniture of the hotel will be sold at auction, at a future date, due notice of which will be given. A photographic view of the house may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., where maps can be obtained. MICHAEL MULRY, JAMES MULRY, Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, E. D.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Francis S. Turner, deceased, and others:

The nine valuable lots of land situate on Ewen, Jackson and Skillman sts., in the City of Brooklyn, E. D. On the premises is a brick factory building, inclosed in brick wall; has iron shutters, tin roof, coped walls, three chimneys, one about 80 feet high, one about 55 feet and one about 40 feet; never-failing spring on premises; Ridgewood pipes laid in front. The premises have heretofore been occupied as a varnish factory, and are well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 247 WEST 42D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—The first-class, four-story, English basement brick house and lot situate on the north side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 247. The house contains the modern improvements; marble-tiled halls, good sub-cellar, brown-stone front first floor, and is in good order; lot 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 310 WEST 42D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET—The two and a half story frame-house and lot, situate on the south side of West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 310. House 20 by about 30 feet; has gas, and is in good order; lot 25x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 107 WAVER-LEY-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

WAVERLEY-PLACE—The first-class substantially-built four-story high-stoop brick house (with Philadelphia-brick front) and lot, situate on the north side of Waverley-place, between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st., known as No. 107. The house is 25 feet in width, and with the extension covers nearly the entire lot; is in good order and ready for immediate occupancy.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 248 WEST 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 248. House about 70 feet deep; contains modern improvements. The gas-fixtures and chandeliers are sold with the house. Lot 24x103.3.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 110 WAVERLEY-PLACE, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.

WAVERLEY-PLACE—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Waverley-place, between Washington-square and 6th-av., and known as No. 110. Lot 22x97 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER of the Supreme Court of valuable property on 1st-av., Baxter, Canal, Cedar, Grand, Rector, Washington and West 38th sts., and land in the town of Solon, Cortland County, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.

FIRST-AVENUE, No. 155—Valuable lot, with two story brick stable and dwelling, covering entire lot 23.2x100.

NORTHEAST CORNER BAXTER AND CANAL STREETS—Four five story brown stone stores and dwelling, known as Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 Canal-st., 38.10 on Baxter and 78.10 on Canal-st.

GRAND-STREET—Nos. 577, 577½ and 579. Valuable plot of ground with five story brick stores and dwellings, 46.8x75.3x26.5.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STREETS—Nos. 99 and 99½; plot of ground, 27.6x87.4, with brick buildings.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND CEDAR STREETS—Nos. 147, 147½ and 149; plot, with brick buildings, 55.5x60.5.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NO. 117—Three story basement brick house and lot, between Broadway and 6th-av., 25x98.9; also 294 acres in the town of Solon, Cortland County, New-York.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Book Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING NO. 139 MACDOUGAL-ST., BETWEEN AMITY AND WEST 4TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

MACDOUGAL-STREET—The very desirable three-story, attic, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop house and lot No. 139 Macdougal-st., west side, between Amity and West 4th sts.; house 24.6x32 feet, with two-story extension, 24.6x16 feet; in good order; possession May 1, 1870; lot 24.6x86 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF HEIRS,

PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CHRISTIAN MEDAY.

RIVINGTON AND CHRYSTIE STS.—The valuable property Nos. 19 and 21 Rivington-st. and No. 178 Chrystie-st., consisting of two six-story and one three-story brick buildings, and the plot of ground 50x81 feet on the south-east corner of Rivington and Chrystie sts. See maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

CANAL-STREET—Three-story brick house, No. 508, south side, near Greenwich; lot 19 by about 82; tit e perfect; one-half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CLEMENT C. MOORE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY—Houses No. 307 West 19th-st., and No. 346 West 24th-st., by order of James Kelly, Esq., executor of estate of David Anderson, deceased, at auction.

On THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps, with further particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st., where the leases may be seen.

COUNTRY SEAT.—AT POUGHKEEPSIE on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 M. will be sold at public auction, without reserve, at the Court-house, Poughkeepsie, an elegant country seat, containing 21 acres of land, commodious house, out-buildings in good repair; 1,000 feet front on Academy-st., 650 on South Hamilton-st.; fine views; only one-quarter of a mile from Hudson River; adjoining the beautiful grounds of the late M. Vassar; perfectly healthy; one mile and a-half from Hudson River Railroad Depot; can be divided into valuable building sites; a very desirable property. Inquire of
JAMES SERGEANT, Auctioneer,
Market-st., Poughkeepsie, or of
CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES,
No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 35 Nassau-st., New-York. THURSDAY, March [illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, [illegible] Administrator's sale [illegible] City [illegible] TUESDAY, March [illegible], at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Executor's sale of [illegible] Brooklyn, E. D., valuable frame house, [illegible]

GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE of all the Brooklyn property of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons, which was not sold at the great sale in March, 1869. This property is located on Manhattan-av., Varick, Vandam, Apollo, Nassau, Bridgewater, Moore and Lake sts.; is easy of access by cars to the ferries, and is very desirable, either for speculation or immediate improvement. The DOCK PROPERTY on Newtown Creek, which, with the lots adjacent, will be included in this sale, are well worthy the attention of manufacturers, lumber and brick merchants and capitalists generally. The creek is navigable for large vessels, and the location for manufacturing unsurpassed; 70 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at offices No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 167 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF

DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 42 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in GOLD. Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and ONLY mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds 97 1-2 and accrued interest IN CURRENCY.

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COUNTY BONDS

Wanted by
W. S. FIELDING,
NO. 65 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 60, 384, 218, 107, 31, 16, 535, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 6, 346, 347, 131, 377, 356, 335, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
[ESTABLISHED 1787,]
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 2, 1870, until April 6, 1870.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIR-teen directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and continue open until 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.—PARTIES DESIRING to invest judiciously, and with safety, sums of money in lots from $5,000 upward, in connection with an unexceptionable expert in his business line, in operations which require on an average about twelve months to consume, may address GOOD FAITH, Box No. 1,333 Post-office, for an interview.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen (15) Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 4th of April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
MARCH 21, 1870. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-RECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,

Free of United States Tax,

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS,

WITH INTEREST INCLUDED FROM NOV. 1,

AT 95.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We recommend these bonds with the greatest confidence as a safe and first-class investment.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,
Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.
RUSSELL SAGE, } Trustees.
FEB. 12, 1870. N. A. COWDREY, }

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 11, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDers and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 23d instant, and reopened for transfers on the morning of the 5th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG FOUND.—DURING THE EARLY PART of February a small DOG came to the advertiser's residence, but no advertisement has appeared in reference to it from that time till now. The owner, by giving a full description of the property lost and paying charges, can hear of the same by addressing B., Box No. 113 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. H. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of this bank, held at the banking house, on the 10th inst., the annexed resolution was adopted:

That, from and after the 14th inst., all deposits shall draw interest from the first of the following month, instead of on the quarterly plan as heretofore.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. One dollar will commence an account.
CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1870.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars.
Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.)
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAV-INGS INSTITUTION, No. 263 Bowery, near Houston-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday and Wednesday from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1870.

IN CONFORMITY WITH RESOLU-TIONS unanimously adopted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in February, 1870, notice is given that books for subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, March 28. Subscribers will surrender common stock, and pay to the Treasurer five dollars ($5) per share on each share of stock surrendered. The common stock so surrendered will be canceled before the issue of the preferred stock share for share.
JOHN K. PRUYN, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO.,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st. F. E. JONES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD, }
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE, }
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 21, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLI-CATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY April 20 1870, for the transportation of all Government stores by trucks, drays or carts within the City of New-York and vicinity, which it may be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to move for the period of one year from the 1st of May next.

Proposals must state the price per carman's load of 5 bbls. pork, 7 bbls. flour or 1,500 pounds weight, or its equivalent in bulk, of other goods—

For any distance not exceeding ½ mile,

For any distance exceeding ½ mile, but not exceeding 1 mile,

For any distance exceeding 1 mile, but not exceeding 1½ miles,

For any distance exceeding 1½ miles, but not exceeding 2 miles,

For any distance exceeding 2 miles, but not exceeding 2½ miles,

For any distance exceeding 2½ miles, but not exceeding 3 miles,

Per ½ mile for any distance exceeding 3 miles.

The above distances being considered within the City limits.

Proposals must also state the price per carman's load of 5 bbls. pork, 7 bbls. flour or 1,500 lbs. weight, or its equivalent in bulk, of other goods, between this City and any points in the City of Brooklyn or Jersey City.

The contractor will be required to perform the work at any time called upon, reasonable notice being given him, at night and upon Sundays when necessary, without any extra compensation, and no extra allowance will be made for any detention in the delivery of stores, except when caused by an officer or agent of the Government.

The contractor will be required to furnish all the necessary labor in loading and unloading the stores to be transported by him, and must be prepared to furnish transportation, for any stores he may be called upon for, by the Quartermaster's Department from and after the 1st day of May, 1870, and must be present in person, or be represented by his agent at all times, to receive and execute all orders, which may be given for work to be done.

No proposal will be considered, unless made in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, and coming from responsible parties, and is accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, setting forth their willingness to become security in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

The United States reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.

All proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for transporting Government Stores in New-York City and vicinity."

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A., in charge of military transportation.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL, CHEAP FOR cash, or will exchange for New-York property; the mill is of brick, three stories, with dwelling attached; all in complete order; also barn and cider-mill; five acres of land, fruit, &c., is situated at Leedsville, Dutchess County, one and a half miles from Amenia Station, Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of J. S. UNDERHILL, Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island.

$10,000.—A PARTNER WANTED with $10,000, to take charge of a first-class drug store and two patent popular medicines, any one of them worth more than that amount; the proprietor sails for Europe May 1, to introduce his medicines. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 107 Times Office.

$25,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—In a first-class manufacturing business, now in successful operation and secured by letters patent; a rare chance for capitalists. For particulars address R., Box 107 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY A. CRAM and [illegible] Cram, Henry A. Cram as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Cram, deceased, and Henry A. Cram and George H. [illegible], as executors of and trustees under the will [illegible] Clarence Cram, deceased, against JAMES WATSON WEBB, Laura Virginia Webb, William Seward Webb, Henry Walter Webb, George Creighton Webb, Jacob Lewis Webb, Francis Egerton Webb, John Philip Kemble Mason, Anne Louisa Mason, Henry K. Bull, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Jacob Cram, deceased, Frances Weyburn Cram, Jacob Cram, John Sergeant Cram, Harry Spencer Cram, Lydia Clarence Cram, Katharine Henriette Cram, Ethel Latimer Cram, Ellen Sergeant Cram, William B. Astor and Alfred Tobias, as trustee of Montague M. Hendricks.—The undersigned, duly appointed referee, by an order of this Court made in the above cause, on the 7th day of March, 1870, hereby requires all persons having any general lien or incumbrance, by judgment or decree, or otherwise, on the undivided share or interest of any of the owners in the premises hereinafter described, to produce to the undersigned, on or before the 18th day of April next, at his office, No. 20 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, proof of their respective liens and incumbrances, together with satisfactory evidence of the amount due thereon, and to specify the nature of such incumbrances, and the dates thereof, respectively. The premises described in the complaint in the above cause are as follows:

"All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Twenty-first-street and the Bloomingdale road, (now Broadway,) thence running in an easterly direction along the northerly side of Twenty-first-street, ninety-six feet nine inches, (96 feet 9 inches;) thence running northerly at right angles to Twenty-first-street ninety-eight feet nine inches, (98 feet 9 inches,) to the center line of the block, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; thence running westerly, and parallel with Twenty-first-street, along said center line one hundred and twenty-three feet and eleven inches (123 feet 11 inches) to the easterly side of the Bloomingdale road aforesaid; and running thence southerly, along said easterly side one hundred and two feet five inches (102 feet 5 inches) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less. The said premises being known on a map of property belonging to John Watts De Peyster, Esq., in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, drawn March 16, 1838, by Samuel S. Doughty, City Surveyor, filed as number one hundred and thirty-one in tin case, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, Sept. 21, 1843—as number two hundred and forty-five, (245,) two hundred and forty-six, (246,) two hundred and forty-seven, (247,) two hundred and forty-eight, (248,) two hundred and forty-four, (244,) and part of two hundred and forty-three (243.)"

All that lot of land in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventeenth-street with the easterly line of the Fourth-avenue; thence running eastwardly along the northerly line of Seventeenth-street, one hundred (100) feet; thence running northwardly, and parallel with Fourth-avenue, twenty-eight (28) feet; thence running westwardly, and parallel with Seventeenth-street, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly line of Fourth-avenue; and thence running along the easterly line of Fourth-avenue southwardly twenty-eight (28) feet, to the place of beginning.

All that piece or parcel of land in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on Seventeenth-street, in the City of New-York, distant one hundred (100) feet southeasterly from the Fourth-avenue, and on the northeasterly side of the said street; running thence northeasterly along the land of the said party of the second part, twenty-eight (28) feet; thence southeasterly, along a line parallel to Seventeenth-street, fifteen (15) feet; thence southwesterly, along a line parallel to the said Fourth-avenue, twenty-eight (28) feet to Seventeenth-street aforesaid; and thence northwesterly, along Seventeenth-street, to the place of beginning; and being in width fifteen (15) feet, and in depth twenty-eight (28) feet.

All that certain lot or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, known by the present street number, 116, (one hundred and sixteen,) formerly No. 104 Canal-street, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Canal-street, distant one hundred and one feet one inch (101 feet 1 inch) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Laurens-street with the northerly side of Canal-street, such point being the centre of the party wall between the building upon the hereby conveyed premises, and the building on the premises adjoining on the east, known as No. 114 Canal-street, and running thence northerly, on a line at right angles, or nearly so, to Canal-street, and in part through the centre of such party wall fifty-eight feet four inches, (58 feet 4 inches,) to land now or formerly of the party of the second part; thence westerly, along said last-mentioned land, and at right angles, or nearly so, to Wooster-street, ten feet six inches, (10 feet 6 inches;) thence northerly, along the same and parallel, or nearly so, to Wooster-street, thirty-one feet eight inches, (31 feet 8 inches;) thence again westerly, along the same and at right angles, or nearly so, to Laurens-street, eleven (11) feet, to the premises No. 118 Canal-street; thence southerly, along the same and parallel, or nearly so, to Laurens-street, forty-three feet three inches, (43 feet 3 inches;) thence again southerly, on a line at right angles, or nearly so, to Canal-street, and in part through the center of the party wall, between the building upon the premises hereby conveyed and the building on the said premises adjoining on the west, known as No. 118 Canal-street, forty-three (43) feet to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eigth Ward of the City of New-York, known as lot No. 114 Canal-street, formerly as lot No. 102, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Canal-street, distant, in a northwesterly direction from the corner made by the intersection of the northwesterly line of Wooster-street and the northeasterly line of Canal-street, seventy-nine feet six inches, (79.6;) running thence in a northeasterly direction to a point distant from the northeasterly line of Canal-street, sixty-one feet five inches, (61.5,) and sixty-seven feet ten inches (67.10) from the northwesterly line of Wooster-street to land belonging to Jacob Cram; thence in a northwesterly direction along the line of said land belonging to Jacob Cram, and at about a right angle to the northwesterly line of Wooster-street, twenty-two feet, (22.0;) thence in a southwesterly direction, fifty-eight feet four inches, (58.4,) to the northeasterly line of Canal-street, distant from the aforesaid corner of Wooster and Canal streets, one hundred and two feet (102.0;) thence in a southeasterly direction, along the aforesaid northeasterly line of Canal-street, twenty-two feet six inches, (22.6,) to the place of beginning.

All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of ground on Canal, Wooster and Laurens streets, which when taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Canal-street, distant seventy-nine feet six inches (79.6) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Canal-street with the westerly side of Wooster-street, and running thence northerly to a point distant from the northerly line of Canal-street sixty-one feet six inches, (61.6,) and sixty-seven feet ten inches (67.10) from the westerly line of Wooster-street, to land belonging to the late Jacob Cram; thence easterly sixty-seven feet ten inches (67.10) to the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly along the westerly side of Wooster-street two hundred and thirty-five feet (235;) thence westerly and at right angles, or nearly so, to Wooster-street one hundred feet, (100,) to the centre line of the block between Wooster and Laurens streets; thence southerly along said centre line twenty-eight feet one inch (28.1;) thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Laurens-street, one hundred feet (100) to the easterly side of Laurens-street; thence southerly along the easterly side of Laurens-street one hundred and seventy-two feet six inches (172.6) to a point distant sixty-nine feet eight inches (69.8) from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Laurens-street with the northerly side of Canal-street; thence easterly, and at right angles or nearly so to Laurens-street, eighty-nine feet (89) to a point eleven feet (11) distant westerly from the center line of the block between Wooster and Laurens streets; thence southerly, and parallel or nearly so to Laurens-street, forty-three feet (43); thence again southerly on a line at right angles or nearly so to Canal-street, forty-two feet six and a half inches (42.6½) to the northerly side of Canal-street, and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Canal-street, forty-two feet (42) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1870.
HENRY NICOLL, Referee.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
mh9-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Heights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.
M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.
HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.
f16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870. S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
mh23-law6mW* MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is MERRIFIELD & McDOWELL; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is buying, selling and dealing in, on commission and as owners, cordage, yarns, twines and other merchandise of a similar character usually bought and sold by dealers in those articles; that the names and the respective places of residence of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: SILAS MERRIFIELD, who resides in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, who resides in Bloomfield, in Essex County, in New-Jersey, are the general partners, and EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner; that said EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD, said special partner, has contributed five thousand dollars as capital to the common stock, and that said partnership is to commence on the 25th day of February, 1870, and will terminate on the 24th day of February, 1873; but said partnership will terminate on the tenth day of April, 1871, if said special partner shall so elect, and a notice of the dissolution on that day be filed, recorded and published, as required by section 24, of title 1, of chapter 4, of part 2, of said Revised Statutes.

Dated the 25th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
SILAS MERRIFIELD,
WILLIAM O. McDOWELL,
EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD.
[U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
mh3-law6wW*

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER-SHIP.—The firm of RICHARDS, BRAGG & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of W. N. BRAGG and J. S. RYAN, whose interests have been purchased by W. B. RICHARDS, JR., & CO.

The business of the late concern will be settled by W. B. RICHARDS, JR., & CO., and will be continued by them at the old stand, No. 111 Liberty-st.
W. N. BRAGG,
J. S. RYAN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

SHIPPING.

STEAM [illegible] LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
ANGLIA......March 26|EUROPA......April 16
AUSTRALIA......April 2|INDIA......April 23
COLUMBIA......April 9|CAMBRIA......April 30
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Mar. 22, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Mar. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)......Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23	Tarifa, Thursday, April 7
Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24	Calabria, Wednes., April 13
China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30	Aleppo, Thursday, April 14
Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31	Cuba, Wednesday, April 20
Java, Wednesday, April 6	Malta, Thursday, April 21

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, May 14
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD......Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING......April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN......April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Wed'day, March 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE

TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.
The first-class American steamship RISING STAR will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, MARCH 24.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., No. 108 Pearl-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 5—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, April 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multitude of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR [illegible]
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP [illegible]
Captain LINDSUSINE,
On WEDNESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. [illegible]
[illegible] Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $30.
For Freight or Passage apply to J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 17 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:00 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily); leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th...8:30 A. M.	Monday, 21st......8:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d......10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d. 9:00 P. M.
Thursday, 24th..12:30 P. M.	Friday, 25th......12:00 M.
Saturday, 26th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 28th......12:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 29th......2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th 3:00 P. M.	

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FINE ARTS.

GOUPIL'S.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECLINE IN GOLD FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND PRINTS generally, will be reduced from fifteen to twenty per cent. on present prices.
Artists' materials at lowest market rates.
M. KNOEDLER, No. 170 5th-av. corner 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as excellent plain cook; one who understands the business and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 343 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up by bottle or by hand; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references can be furnished. Apply at No. 228 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN lady to take the charge of grown children and do fine sewing, or would go as a lady's companion; is a good hand at hair-dressing; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 206 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 311 7th-av., in the fancy-store, between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would like to travel with a family; has the best of City reference. No. 149 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable and experienced young woman; understands the care of silver, &c.; is a thorough waitress; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; her last employer can be seen for reference as to character and ability. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 221 East 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work and plain sewing; reference for six years. Apply for two days at No. 425 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PERSON A situation as lady's maid or seamstress; has good references. Call at No. 170 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work and waiting; good City references. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335; choice situations for all respectable nurses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, house-workers, cooks of all kinds, young girls, English, American, Irish, Scotch, also German and French.

SIMMS' OFFICE, NO. 132 WEST 30TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs., is prepared to supply all classes of colored servants, having made an arrangement to bring as many from the South as may be ordered.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., a large number of Irish, German, English cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, &c., for situations in City and country, now vacant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for three days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid; would be willing to do some sewing, or assist with grown children if required; has City reference from a first-class family. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook in a private family; will be willing to assist in the washing; eight years' City references. Can be seen at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City references; no objection to going to the country. Call or address No. 642 3d-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and American; is a good baker; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 637 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant widow, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fine muslins; fluting done by machine; terms moderate; best of reference. Mrs. MOORE, No. 121 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as seamstress in a private family; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 261 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is trusty, economical, obliging and neat; best references given; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at 275 7th-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a private family; good City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as excellent cook in a private family; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to the country for the Summer; City reference from last place. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamber-work; no objection to go to the country or traveling; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid by a woman who has lived eighteen years in her last place, where she may be seen for two days. Call at No. 58 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent references from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; would prefer a family going to Newport. Apply at No. 148 East 17th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHAMber-maid, a situation; has no objection to do the waiting. Apply at present employer's, No. 2 East 35th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation in an American family, for chamber-work or washing and ironing or to mind children. Call in grocery-store, No. 430 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 302 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and to do coarse washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 332 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children. Call for two days at No. 244 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as very competent seamstress and maid; understands the sewing-machine; the best City reference given. Call or address 342 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to go in country; has good City reference. Call at No. 217 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 164 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress with four years' City reference; can do fluting and polishing. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A PLACE AS COOK BY A WOman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 222 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is an excellent cook; good City reference. Call at No. 345 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, A situation as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing. Call at No. 332 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and laundress by a Protestant woman; best City reference. Apply for two days at No 288 3d-av.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER wishes to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; can give good City references. Call at No. 28 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 304 East 34th-st.

TO TRAVELERS.

A lady conversant with the English, French and German languages, wishes to go abroad with a family as companion or interpreter; the best of references given and required. Address Box No. 3,699 New-York Post-office.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MRS. E. DEAN, LADIES' NURSE, residence No. 25 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHout encumbrance, a situation as gardener; understands the culture of vegetables, flowers and fruits, or can take charge of any gentleman's place, and is not afraid of work; good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address, for one week, J. G. L., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; understands well the care and management of horses; is also a first-class vegetable grower; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address R. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an unmarried German; understands his business in and out of doors; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is single, and has reference. Address GARDENER, care of A. Thomson, No. 243 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS practical farmer and gardener by a Scotchman, married, with one child. Any person requiring such a man can apply to R. J. ROSS, at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant married man, without family, as coachman or plain gardener; has the best of reference. Address R. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; would assist in garden if required; good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has 12 years' City reference. Address R. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing, or assist in the washing; best City references. Call at No. 407 East 14th-st., room No. 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or plain sewing; kind to children; has the best City reference. Call at No. 126 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class coachman; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Call or address J. D., 1,252 Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man; good reference. Address M. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—AN HONEST, steady, sober man wants a situation as barkeeper; can give best references. Address GEORGE, No. 228 West 11th-st., in rear house, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN [illegible] able man; unexceptionable references [illegible] No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG [illegible] T. F. CONNOLLY, Box No. 187 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; has had a long experience [illegible] management of horses; [illegible] Address A. B., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man of [illegible] understands raising all kinds of fruits and vegetables; has had and can take entire charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Apply to [illegible] office No. 28 Pearl-st., for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable, well-recommended Protestant married man; understands his business; industrious, sober, and obliging; good City experience, and best City reference. Apply at No. 225 East 23d-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best City reference as to honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 104 Wall-st., for [illegible] Address E. D. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country, and seen by employer; when tested will suit. Address W. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man that understands his business in doors and out of doors and laying out of new places and drainage; is middle-aged; the best recommendations; strictly temperate. Address Mr. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging; can assist at gardening; best City reference. Address C. X., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; has been brought up to the business; has first-class references. Address P. A. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (private) by a young man (colored) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address THOMPSON, No. 53 Irving-place, club stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; his wife is a first-class butter-maker; the best of reference can be given. Call or address M. D., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as plain gardener; has had six years' experience; understands the care of horses; references from last employer. Address J. F., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or the care and management of road horses, by a single man; English; can give the best of references. Call on or address E. C., No. 132 West 28th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, PROTestant, married, with one child, a situation as gardener and farmer; wife to take charge of dairy. Address F. G., No. 876 Broadway, in seed-store, or No. 11 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF SMALL family, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; any commands will be promptly attended to. Address JOHN, No. 140 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; would assist in garden if required; will be found sober, willing and obliging; country preferred; four years' reference. Address G. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a steady, sober man who thoroughly understands his business, including the care of horses; has two years' reference from last employer. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has four years' reference from his last place. Address J. W. Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man who thoroughly understands his business; will be disengaged in a few days; best of City and country reference given. Address J. JOHNSTON, No. 21 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address W. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; has first-class references for City and country. Address J. W., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young married man, with one child; can give satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; is willing and obliging. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener by a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses; would milk a cow, if required; good reference. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, a Protestant, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address W. G., No. 21 East 33d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER AND waiter in a private family by a first-class man of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last place. Address G. B., No. 916 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young man as coachman, groom or waiter; would make himself generally useful; good testimonials from old country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., old No. 329.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; has excellent references; has not been long in the country. Address W. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man, a situation to take charge and do the work on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, stock, garden; will take a place on a farm; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands this business; has two years' best of reference from his last place. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or groom and coachman, by a young man; married, no family; thoroughly understands his business in the above capacity. Address M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT LONG in this country, a situation as coachman; can milk, assist in garden; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best reference. Address C. MARTIN, No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, married, without family, a situation as coachman, plain gardener; can milk and will make himself generally useful. Address H. B., Rye, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in the country; he has a thorough knowledge of his business, and can be well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion; understands all work about a gentleman's place; will take care of a small farm; has City reference. Address P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a respectable married man of good character; has fifteen years' City references; will be found a trustworthy man. Address F. J., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer and plain gardener; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver. Address J. M., Ridgewood Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk, drive horses, and make himself useful. Address R. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY a Protestant young man; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address G., No. 28 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; is a good plain gardener, and if required could take charge of a grapery or greenhouse. Address J. G., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a man of experience; is married, and can give City references. Call at or address G. G., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LANDscape gardener. Address LANDSCAPE, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, lately arrived from England. Address P. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by a married man. Address or call on MC., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A short distance out of the City, a cook who thoroughly understands her business. The lady can be seen at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, near this City, a single man, German or colored, who is a good driver, and understands all matters relating to a garden or farm. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as gardener; must understand the business thoroughly in all its branches. None but those having the best of references need address H. L. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, a first-class cook, washer and ironer; must be competent and trustworthy, and have City reference. Apply at No. 691 5th-av., corner of 54th-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WAREHOUSEMAN wanted: one who thoroughly understands the pressing of book and job work. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TROVATORE.
[illegible] OPERA COMPANY.
CARL ROSA [illegible] & CO.
[illegible]
TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF E. LAURENCE.
IL TROVATORE.
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her great and unrivaled role of Leonora; Mr. E. SEGUIN, CASTLE, HALL, Mrs. BOUDINOT in the cast; Mr. A. LAURENCE as Count di Luna.
Conductor......Mr. CARL ROSA
THURSDAY—Brooklyn Academy of Music.
FRIDAY—Last Night [illegible] the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE, MARTHA.
SATURDAY NIGHT—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway; and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
with a
POWERFUL CAST,
and
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY,
including the
PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
and
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
THE MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC.
BURNING ATTIC.
BURNING ATTIC.

MARVELOUSLY REAL.
THE BURNING ATTIC,
THE BURNING ATTIC,
THE BURNING ATTIC,
IN
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
AT 10½ P. M.
AT 10½ P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
MONDAY EVENING,
first time in America, a new serio-comic musical burlesque, entitled

Lizzie Wilmore, Emily Pitt, Moses Fiske,	Sappho Sappho Sappho Sappho	Blondes Blondes Blondes Blondes	Ada Harland, Lizzie Wilmore, Louis Mestayer and Blondes.

MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
WILLIAM TELL—Burlesque—WILLIAM TELL
AND
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
DOMINICK MURRAY.
On view AT ALL HOURS. The Living Wild Animals, The Beautiful Birds, The Chamber of Horrors, The Million Curiosities.
In active preparation, A NEW PARISIAN SENSATIONAL MUSICAL BURLESQUE.

BOWERY THEATER.

THREE GUARDSMEN. RECLUSE. LITTLE CLARENCE, the infant prodigy on the trapeze. George Derious. George Francis Train Sunday evening.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
IN DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.
CO-OPERATIVE RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE.
Entire Stock selling off
At greatly-reduced prices.
NO. 12 VESEY STREET.
Many goods at half-price.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late Mathilde & Co.,
No. 53 East 10th-st., New-York,
will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Spring Season,
On THURSDAY, March 24.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

MLLE. POWER, (late of Stewart's,) No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st., will open on TUESDAY, March 29, an entire new stock of Parisian millinery, just being received.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner of 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English round Hats, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 23 and 24. Latest styles of Flowers and Feathers.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS AND RARE PLUMES.—E. BROWN, sister of W. C. Brown, New Bond-st., London, has just received new and elegant styles. No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

GEORGE SLOANE WILL OPEN, ON the 24th inst., a large assortment of trimmed and untrimmed straw hats, ribbons, silks, satins, flowers, feathers, laces, crapes, crepe de chines, veils, needles, perfumes, &c., &c., at Broadway and 10th-st.

C. M. OLNEY & CO. WILL EXHIBIT Spring styles of French Millinery on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 23 and 24. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. M. E. SUMNER, NO. 20 EAST 35th-st., having leased the adjoining house, No. 22, connected it with her present residence and made extensive alterations, has now to offer, to parties desiring first-class accommodations, rooms en suite with private baths, dining-rooms, &c. Those making immediate application may have the privilege of partially furnishing.
Also, a modern brown-stone house in East 55th-st. for sale, and one also to lease; both in perfect order. Apply at the above address previous to 10 A. M. and after 6 P. M. daily.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 30th-st., convenient to hotels and restaurants, will rent a handsomely-furnished room to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 378 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE CALVARY CHURCH.—A small private family have a bright, cheerful suite of rooms to rent, separately, if desired, with or without private table; home comforts.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—ENTIRE floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of parlor, three sleeping-rooms, dining-room, with private table, &c.; bath-room; can be had May 1; fine suite of rooms now vacant.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE PLEASant rooms on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; no moving. No. 116 West 41st-st.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms, on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—Two large rooms on third floor to let with first-class board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bed-room, on parlor floor, and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire floor, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BED-room to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square.

BOARD WANTED.

THREE ADULTS, ONE AN INVALID, require a suite of comfortable furnished rooms, on first floor, for light house-keeping, or would board with a kind and thoughtful landlady; neighborhood of 14th-st. and 6th-av. preferred. Address, stating number of rooms and price, (which must be moderate,) F. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN ORANGE, N. J., or vicinity, from May 1, for a family of four persons (two adults and two children of ten and thirteen years respectively). Communications, to receive attention, must state in full particulars as to location, rooms and terms. Address M. A. C., Box No. 245 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a strictly private family. A family living in a good location, and wishing to reduce their expenses, will find an excellent opportunity by addressing R. P. G., Box No. 4,204 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE HORIZONTAL, HIGH-pressure steam engine, 16-in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke, 15-in. fly wheel, with 5 ft. driving pulley, 20-in. face, with Pickering's patent governor. Also, two fine and tabular locomotive boilers, together with a quantity of shafting, pulleys, &c. Apply corner of West 27th-st. and 11th-av., where the same can be seen in complete working order.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
TWELFTH WEEK.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.
And as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Lord Lytton's Play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
LAST NIGHT OF
EMMA WALLER,
and of her great impersonation of
"MEG MERRILIES."
NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 28,
EDWIN BOOTH as MACBETH.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the office of the Theater, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
TWELFTH MATINEE, THIS DAY, AT 2.
GEO. L. FOX
AS
HAMLET.
RECEIVED AT EACH REPRESENTATION
WITH
THE HEARTIEST ACCLAMATIONS
OF
CROWDED HOUSES.
NOTICE.
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Seats secured two weeks in advance at the box office, and at the theater ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

CHOICE PAINTINGS—FREE EXHIBItion at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., every day and evening, until time of executor's sale, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31. The collection of the late Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Baltimore.

AUCTION SALES.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE PAINTINGS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Peremptory sale at auction as above on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31. The well selected and valuable collection of Paintings, by celebrated AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Charles Harvey, of Baltimore, and sold by order of the executors, Mr. Wm. T. Walters and Mr. B. F. Newcomer.

Many of the AMERICAN WORKS were painted expressly for Mr. Harvey, and have never been exhibited; among them will be found a large and beautiful subject by Durand, a rich Autumn by Kensett, two lovely cabinet gems by Huntington; choice examples by Jas. M. Hart, H. P. Gray, A. F. Tait, Shattuck, Lambdin, Paul Weber; ideal heads by Geo. A. Baker; one of the largest and finest drawings by F. O. C. Darley; and other excellent specimens by F. E. Church, S. R. Gifford, Casilear, E. Johnson, Wm. T. Richards (2), Geo. H. Boughton (one of his celebrated Winter landscapes and two other subjects), Inness, Hubbard (2), Whittredge, Oliver Stone, Cropsey, Gray, Poole, Hennessy, Hicks, Brevoort, Hays, Benson, Wm. Hart, Mrs. Spencer, &c., &c.

Among the FOREIGN PICTURES will be found one of the most important and finest of Carl Hubner's—the celebrated "Sunday Morning," from the International Art Association; also, the "Wood Stealers," by the same artist, from the Dusseldorf Gallery; and other fine works by Lambert, Beranger, Plassan, Navier, Baron, Dejonghe, Worms, Bosch, Soyer, Lemmens, Harveng, Noterman, St. Pierre, Beaumont, Coutourier, Arts, Weiss, Von Seben, Scheeres, Caille, De Winter, Pecrus, De Beuel, Meyer of Bremen.

The collection will be open for exhibition on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 23, and will continue every day and evening until time of sale.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.—On WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th of April, at 11 o'clock each day, at the EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY OF MESSRS JAS. B. CONE & CO., FORMERLY ADAMS & CONE, NORTH-EAST CORNER GREAT JONES-ST. AND BROADWAY, NO. 684, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF CARRIAGES EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES AT AUCTION, to be sold without reserve, THE PARTNERSHIP TERMINATING ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AND THE FIRM RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. This extensive stock will be found to comprise about 125 vehicles, the greater portion of which have been manufactured by this well-known firm and Jas. B. Brewster, to their order, expressly for New-York City Broadway trade, and are warranted in every respect. It comprises clarences, landaus, landaulets, coupes, coupelets, barouches, Summer coaches, park phaetons, dog-carts, victorias, cabriolets, six-seat family rockaways, basket phaetons, sundowns, coupe rockaways, light four-passenger rockaways, depot and jagger wagons, light-top and no-top buggies, to include several road wagons and trotting ditto. The trimmings and appointments of the above vehicles will be found to be both elegant and costly, as well as most stylish and tasteful, of the newest designs and latest fashions. The entire stock is of recent manufacture, and warranted in every respect. Also, several sets of double and single harness, made to order, suitable for City use; several strings of bells, robes, rugs, jacks, extra poles, &c., &c., &c. Also, the white horse carved by the workman of this firm; also, the entire store and office fixtures and furniture, including desks, racks, awnings, curtains and shades, double iron safe by Lillie, &c., &c. Terms cash. Catalogues ready on Friday, 25th inst., and will be mailed at request. Stock now on exhibition as above.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $2,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

ART SALE.
Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway.
GRAND EXHIBITION
of the historical and magnificent gallery paintings of A. D'HUYVETTER, Esq., of Antwerp.

The entire collection, numbering about 200 superior medium-sized Parlor Pictures, the most of them new, fresh and admirable works of art, recently selected by Mr. D'Huyvetter from the following most popular and favorite artists of the French, English, Belgian, Dusseldorf and American schools:

Martin Laport,	J. O. Eaton,	J. Van Lerius,
Verboeckhoven,	J. B. Bristol,	Van Lemputen,
H. Von Seben,	J. F. Kensett,	David Col,
L. Schaefels,	Mrs. Beers,	V. Vanhove,
L. Le Beul,	E. Gay,	Backalowicz,
C. C. Lasealle,	J. Thompson,	Theo. Gerard,
L. Touisant,	Wm. Hart,	E. Accard,
H. F. Schaefels,	R. Mignot,	Eastman Johnson
L. Lassalle,	John Pope,	J. G. Brown,

and many others of equal reputation.
The above, together with the three charming historical paintings by H. F. Schaefels, J. Van Lerius, and Ferdinand Pauwels, heretofore exhibited, (and offered at private sale only,) will now be sold without any reserve, at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23d and 24th of March, commencing at 7½ o'clock. G. BARKER, Auctioneer.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
On THURSDAY, March 24, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.:
SUPERIOR AND CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS, FROM PRIVATE STOCK, CHOICE CLARETS, BURGUNDYS AND SAUTERNS OF HIGH GRADE, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF CONSIGNEE, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, viz.: Chateau Lafitte, Margaux, Montrose 1858, Ponte Canet 1848, La Rose D'Uzan Citran 1856, Kerwan-Longueville 1858, Margaux 1861, Cantanac, Muraille, Haut Brion 1858, Pomard and Chateau Yquem 1861, Sauterns 1859 and 1861; Burgundy, Beanne, Moutin, Cote-Roti, Hermitage of 1862, 1864, 1856 and 1858, Muscat, &c., La Rose Cruse-fils, Victoria Sherry Pale 1851, Gordon's Golden do., Sandeman's Port Pale, Black Warrior Madeira, Nectar Bourbon, Scotch and Irish whiskies, Otard and Hennessey brandy, old South Side Madeira, and one case very old dark brandy. This is really one of the best and choicest lots ever offered by us at auction, and are to be sold without reserve.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 22 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST. AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR THOSE DESIRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
On TUESDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 42 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER BY THE BEST CITY MAKERS.
Full particulars in time.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 20 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the ware-rooms No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York, near Nassau-st., the entire fine stock of a cabinet-maker, embracing every variety of rich parlor, chamber and dining-room suites, lounges, book-cases, wardrobes, parlor and other desks, &c., &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR.......Proprietor
SEVENTH WEEK
of the
GREAT SPECTACULAR SENSATION, THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
NEW BALLETS, NEW DANCES, NEW DRESSES.
Act 1—THE DEMON CANCAN.
Act 2—NEW SPANISH BALLET D'ACTION.
Act 3—CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.
Act 4—EGYPTIAN and SNAKE BALLET.
THE GREAT AJAX.
TERPSICHOREAN ÆROSTATICS
and
GRAND MUMMY DANCE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured TEN days in advance at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice,
THE GREAT
COMEDY
OF
Contemporaneous Society,
FROU
FROU!
MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 1.
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
The *Herald* calls FROU FROU "the theatrical sensation of 1870." The *Tribune*, "A perfect play perfectly acted." The *Times* speaks of it as the "most absorbing drama of twenty years."
\. Seats secured twelve days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY,
AT 1 O'CLOCK, OF
FROU FROU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented John Brougham's very successful drama, in three acts and a prologue, entitled the
EMERALD RING.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of their engagement in their original characters of MIKE and MAGGIE MACARTY, supported by an excellent cast.
THE SCENERY, PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, &c.,
NEW. NEW. NEW. NEW.
In the course of the piece Telbin's world-renowned PANORAMA OF KILLARNEY will be presented.
EMERALD RING MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LEON AS LISCHEN AND MARGUERITE.
LE PETIT FAUST.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
LADDER OF FAME.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FIRST APPEARANCE
SINCE HER GREAT EUROPEAN TRIUMPH OF
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
Also, first appearance in America of
TOM BARRY,
THE GREAT LONDON CLOWN,
WITH FULL CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS
(Formerly of No. 91 Bleecker-st.)
Beg to inform the public that they have opened their
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS
AT NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have now finished and for sale several superior-toned organs, which we offer at reduced prices, and on liberal terms. Organs of ten, twelve and fourteen stops, with pedals; also two superior ones of twenty and twenty-four stops, two rows of keys, pedals sixteen feet.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE
AT
NEWPORT, R. I.
The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.
As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., }
Feb. 15, 1870. }

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term begins April 18. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

AT THE COTTAGE HOME A FEW girls may obtain board and instruction in the English branches, by a successful and experienced teacher; expenses $50 per quarter. Address HEALTH AND EDUCATION, Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its fifty-seventh semi-annual session May 4. For circulars, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

BOARD WITH TUITION FOR TWO young ladies, whose education requires strict attention, or three children, in the family of Mrs. TOWNSEND, No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARD AND TUITION WANTED for two boys—the one 9 years, the other 5 years old—in a boarding school; terms must be moderate. Address V. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER FOR AN INDUSTRIAL school. Apply by letter to Box No. 119, Station D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, minister in charge.—Lenten lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Subject for THIS EVENING—*Archbishop Cranmer.* Strangers cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—FENCING LESSONS, BY French teacher preferred. Competent parties address, with terms, J. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

OUR DAILY MILK.

Extent and Value of the Business in This City—Measures of Reform.

The extent and value of the milk business in this City is enormous. To supply the millions of inhabitants with the daily quantity used requires a vast outlay of capital, a complicated system of procurement and delivery, and the services of a host of agents. Thousands find exclusive employment in it, and not a few have made handsome fortunes in the business, either by years of application or some season of speculation, or, perhaps, by extensive dilution. It is an article necessary in every household. Men, women and children alike must have it.

At every meal it is demanded, at morning, noon and night, and its absence is missed as much as any other table necessity. To meet this want, which increases proportionately with the population, the dairies of the rural districts far out in our own State, in Connecticut and New-Jersey are drawn upon. Special milk trains, with milk cars, are provided for its transportation. The milk freight has become one of the most profitable items on the railroad tariff lists, especially on the Harlem, Erie, and Long Island routes, and is a valuable specialty to every line entering the Metropolis. The extreme distance from which the supply is brought is over one hundred miles, in various directions. The Harlem trains start from Chatham, and average twenty cars, carrying about 2,500 cans, or 26,000 gallons daily. The Erie trains receive their portion from various branches—the Wallkill Valley, Goshen and Deckertown, Warwick, Union and Water Gap, and the "Short Cut" Newburg. They average about twenty-four cars, carrying 28,000 gallons daily. The Hudson River trains average about 3,000; the Long Island trains about 10,000, and the various New-Jersey trains considerable, though lesser quantities, altogether summing up a total of over 100,000 gallons per day. In addition to this there is a large supply from the cow-stables—"stump tail" milk—in our more immediate suburban vicinity. Exact figures are not procurable, but the foregoing is a fair estimate. The amount varies during different months, as does also the demand, more than double the quantity being used in the Summer at the principal milk stations along the railroads, as, for instance, at Turner's and Brewster's, on the Harlem route, which are the two largest milk stations in the country. The mid-Summer business is very extensive. Many farmers give their entire attention to it. Generally the supply is brought within a range of six miles, but sometimes further from the depot. Most of the milking is done at about noon, after which the cans are filled and left in a cool place, generally in a spring or running brook. It is fatal to the purity and sweetness of milk to move or jolt it in wagons or cars until it becomes cool. Occasionally cans are found sour or churned on their arrival here, as the result of such carelessness. Early in the afternoon the wagons begin to pour in their loads to the stations, and this is continued up to train-time. Clouds of dust in all directions indicate the coming of these milk-carriers. If the sun is hot, the cans are protected by ice and wet blankets. The clatter of voices, the clang of the cans, the rumbling of wheels and the noise of the empty cans received from the morning train out from the city, combine to produce a novel and animated scene.

The train arrives at Forty-sixth-street, in Fourth-avenue, at about midnight. The cars are switched in the depot alongside the platform, and the work of unloading is immediately begun. Already there are wagons in waiting on the other side of the platform, each at the car which regularly carries the cans from the station that their milk is contracted for. As the hours wane toward daylight, the number of teams increases. One, two, and four-horse vehicles roll up, receive their load and rumble away. From 4 o'clock until 6 o'clock is the busiest time. The scene is exceedingly lively. Hundreds of teams are congregated, all anxious and in a hurry—especially if the weather is inclement—to get their cans and haste away. The ease and certainty with which the distribution of cans is effected, seems somewhat wonderful. A misplacement or loss, then and there, is not a frequent occurrence. The trouble about lost cans is among the grocers and small shops where they are scattered. By the time the gray dawn is gilt with sunbeams the milkman's cry echoes through our streets, and our daily milk is measured and handed out. In rain, heat, cold, snow and sleet, the same cry and the same supply comes—often before the City people are fairly awake and dressed for the day. The quality of our milk is a most important question. To our infant population it is a vital one. Bad milk to them is more fatal than bad food or drink to us. That much of the milk sold is poor, and some of it absolutely bad, is an unquestionable fact. Dilution impoverishes the quality and quantity of the nourishing properties of good milk. The milkmen have a chronic accusation recorded against them for diluting their milk. Now they affirm that the farmers themselves water it before sending it to the cars. If the farmers, the middlemen, the milkmen and the grocers all take turns in diluting, there is not much of nutriment left when they have all done their part. Milk of the first water is bad enough, but milk of the third or fourth watering is poor stuff. It is an easy matter to detect this watering. The better class of milk dealers have an instrument, called a lactometer, which will test the quality of the fluid, and show exactly the proportion of water, if any, that may be present. Such a tester might be used to advantage in families, and is quite inexpensive and simple. Milk pure at twelve cents is cheaper than watered milk at eight cents per quart. Dealers in the pure article, of course, cannot compete with those who deal in an adulterated article at a much lower price. To insure the sweetness and preserving tone of milk, perfect cleanliness in the cans is required. If they are allowed to remain uncleaned for two or three days they become foul, and send forth the most sickening stench imaginable. In this condition it is almost impossible to purify them. Scouring, scalding, boiling and drying alike fail. Most of the cans are emptied the same day that they are filled, and sent back to the dairies on the next train. Quite frequently, however, they are kept several days, forgotten or lost sight of, in the small shops, and when found are tainted and fouled by the droppings of kerosene, vinegar or other grocers' wares. Sometimes they are stolen or lost altogether, and sometimes carelessly jammed and pounded by reckless carriage about the City. As their cost is from $7 to $9 each, this is quite an item of loss to the farmers. Lately these losses have amounted so largely, and other irregularities have become so annoying, that an effort has been made for a remedy. A Convention of producers has been called, and will meet at Croton Falls today to organize new methods and devise measures of mutual protection. It is a most important matter, and should be most carefully attended to.

The object of the Convention is to institute new and stringent measures of protection and reform; protection to the public in the quality of milk sold, and to the producers and dealers in the matter of loss and damage to cans. It is proposed to appoint new agents to look after the condition of the milk when received at the depot here, examine the state of the cans, prevent adulteration and uncleanliness, and avoid peculation—in fact, to outwit certain unprincipled and dishonest speculators who are really responsible for most of the evils complained of. Each producer is to arrange to have his cans emptied on the railroad platform, and immediately returned to him. This will overcome the abuse which is now suffered in the banging, bruising, fouling and loss of cans; it will also greatly tend to keep the milk sweet, pure and wholesome.

CUBA.

Its History and Its Hopes—Lecture by Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D.

The second of a series of lectures for the benefit of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society was delivered last evening, at the Cooper Institute by Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D., on "Cuba—Its History and Its Hopes." He commenced by a rapid sketch of Cuba, from its discovery to the period immediately preceding the revolution, the conduct of the Spaniards in the government of the country, and a reference to its vast productions and mineral resources. The Spanish Government in Cuba, he continued, was represented by a Captain-General, which was another synonym for absolute despotism. The army was composed mainly of Spaniards. Its harbors were blocked with naval squadrons exclusively, embracing all the outcasts of Spain. Every office in the country was held by foreigners, whose sole object was the acquisition of spoil, and who respected neither the sanctity of home nor the innocence of childhood. For upward of 200 years Cuba groaned under this tyranny, without the power of resistance; but finally, in 1823, the spirit of the people rose in revolt, and made an effort for the independence of their country, but it was unhappily crushed. In 1826 and 1828 she again endeavored to assert her freedom, but in vain, and since then had been the victim of increased and more merciless tyranny at the hands of her imperious master. Finally, in October, 1868, groaning under oppression, and with hearts burning for freedom, she rose once more for national freedom, with the glorious motto of American independence, "Liberty or Death," inscribed on her banners. For two years, without arms, without the means for the prosecution of a successful war, and relying only on God and their own stout hearts in the attainment of their independence, they have engaged in the glorious struggle. No one could tell the heroism of those half-starved, half-clad and inefficiently armed patriots. They have gone into the fight, borne on with the most generous and noble enthusiasm, daring death in its appalling form in their country's cause, and, while they have practically proved themselves belligerents, they turned their imploring eyes to the American people for sympathy. He asked to whom should sympathy be extended if not to those struggling for liberty, and to whom should an oppressed nationality look for assistance if not to this great nation, the freest and greatest in the world? If the American people were true to their antecedents, if the blood of their fathers was in their veins, they should send their "God speed to Cuba." If they were true to their own interests and loyal to the future they should give Cuba their popular sympathy. Our country was responsible for freedom the world over; no matter where it raised its head, it was, after all, at their bidding. The sympathies of the people undoubtedly were with Cuba. The journals of this City, to their eternal honor, had almost unanimously raised their voices in its favor, and it only remained for the Administration to do their duty. What was the reason for delay? It would be cowardly to assert it was fear of provoking the resentment of Spain. The plain path of right and justice lay before it, and its refusal to do so was an indelible disgrace on the manhood of the United States. Let Cuba fight to the bitter end. It was not necessary to send armies there. The most enthusiastic Cuban only demanded moral aid. The people of this country, through its Government, should give sympathy and official [illegible] of their [illegible] for its success. Give them [illegible] struggle, and the hope of the nation is that they will yet wear the laurels of victory and plant upon their native soil a free Government. The reverend gentleman concluded amid great applause.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Large Building in Crosby-street Destroyed—List of Losses and Insurance—Casualty in Canal-street.

Another of those destructive conflagrations which have been so alarmingly frequent during the past three months, occurred in this City at an early hour yesterday morning, the building destroyed being the five-story brick covering lots Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, having a frontage of eighty feet and a depth of one hundred feet. It is owned and was formerly occupied by **Phelan & Collender**, who used it as a billiard table manufactory and ware-rooms, but latterly the firm have had their sales-rooms at No. 738 Broadway and their manufactory in an immense building extending along Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh-street, which was almost destroyed by fire about a year ago, but has since been rebuilt, and is again in operation. Upon vacating the Crosby-street building, which was originally erected as a public school, **Phelan & Collender** fitted it up with steam-power and held it for rental. All but the second and fifth floors, which were wholly unoccupied, had been rented, and were in use by various parties for manufacturing purposes.

Shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning, the reflection of flames was discovered upon the first-floor windows of the building, and by a hasty examination it was found that the fire, which had evidently originated in the boiler-room in the basement, had already reached the first floor and was spreading with great rapidity. How it could have gained such headway without discovery has not been explained, and it is certain that to this circumstance is due the catastrophe that ensued. Having at last found the fire, the officer lost no time in giving the alarm, and the bells sounded the signal at 2:20 o'clock, to which the engines instantly responded. But it was already to late too contend successfully with the flames, which spread with such rapidity as to insure the destruction of the entire building and all its contents. Chief Engineer **Perley** therefore abandoned it to its fate, and more profitably employed the Fire Department in efforts to save the contiguous property, which were to a great extent successful, and the houses immediately adjoining on Crosby-street and abutting on the rear and flank from Elm and Spring streets, were somewhat damaged by water, but with the exception of the tenement house in rear of No. 208 Elm-street, entirely escaped the fire. The houses on Spring-street being much lower than the burning building, and the wind blowing strong from the south-west during all the three hours of the conflagration, their escape is a credit to the energy and good judgment with which the Fire Department was managed. The adjoining houses were also fortunate in the fact that when the rear and side walls of the destroyed structure toppled over they toppled inward, and thus did very little or no damage.

The losses and insurances of the fire are as follows:

Phelan & Collender, loss on building $35,000, and on machinery $5,000; insured as follows on building: Exchange, New-York, $2,500; New-Amsterdam, $1,500; Lafayette, $2,500; Occidental, San Francisco, $5,000; New-England, of Boston, $2,500; Commercial, of Albany, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Merchants', $2,500; being a total of $29,000. On machinery the insurance was $3,750, being $1,250 in the Norwich, of Norwich, Conn., and $2,500 in the Albany City, of Albany.

E. V. Haughwou & Co. occupied the first floor of Nos. 67 and 69 for steam and gas-fitting purposes, and estimate their loss at $16,000, and have the following insurance: Liverpool and London, $7,000, and Grocers', $2,500.

The New-York Hydraulic Company occupied the great part of the first floor of Nos. 63 and 65, and all their valuable machinery was totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at $30,000, and there being no insurance, the loss is that of the Company exclusively. The remaining portion of this floor was occupied by **L. L. Smith**, nickel plater, whose loss is $2,000, and had insurance for $2,500 in City companies.

M. Schotlenfels, manufacturer of and dealer in tobacco, occupied the fourth floor of the entire building. The loss is $10,000, and he is insured for the same amount.

The losers in the tenement-house in rear of No. 208 Elm-street, were **James O'Harra** and **James Larken**, occupying the upper floor as dwellings, whose losses on furniture will amount to $500.

The building No. 61 Crosby-street, occupied by **James B. Lawrence & Co.**, as a coach manufactory, was so injured that $1,000 will be required for repairs.

The various occupants of No. 71 Crosby-street and Nos. 76 and 72 Spring-street suffered slight damage by water and the use of the premises by the firemen in reaching the fire. They and all residents in the vicinity were, however, more alarmed than hurt, and but for the exertions of the Police, under command of Capt. **Walsh**, of the Fourteenth Precinct, the loss that would have ensued from the hasty and unnecessary removal of household effects would have been much greater than it is. There was also danger that in their fright they would inflict personal injury upon themselves, but, owing to the care of the Police, all came out of the turmoil uninjured. The only casualty of the occasion was that **Edwin Davis**, Engineer of Engine No. 17, had the second and third finger of his left hand cut off by getting it caught in the link-box of the engine.

Fire in Canal-Street.

While the conflagration in Crosby-street was at its height another fire was discovered at No. 108 Canal-street, in the cigar store of A. **Keisenheimer**, but was extinguished before it had gained much headway, so that the loss on building and stock was respectively about $200, both fully covered by insurance. The circumstances attending the fire seemed to indicate that it was due to incendiarism, and the affair is being fully investigated.

Meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners.

At the weekly meeting of the Quarantine Commissioners, yesterday, at their office, No. 155 Broadway, Secretary **Stebbins** reported that the boat-house would be removed to a more suitable location as soon as possible. The request of Dr. **Carnochan** to have certain improvements made in it after its removal for the benefit and accommodation of the boatmen, and the erection of sheds for the boats, at a cost of $400, was acceded to by the Commissioners. The following resolutions, offered by Dr. **Bell**, were passed:

Resolved, That **John Cain**, steward; **Patrick J. McGinn**, the store-keeper; **Wm. McDonald**, butcher, and **Wm. Ryland**, ship-keeper of the *Illinois*, be notified that their services will not be required after the 1st of April next.

Resolved, That **Chas. L. Kirby** be appointed Clerk of Quarantine, at a salary of $60 per month, to reside at West Bank Hospital, and be provided for in the family of the Superintendent. His duties to be designated by the Commissioner, and commence on the 1st of April next.

Resolved, That the salary of **Stephen W. West**, ship-keeper of the *Falcon*, from the 1st of April be at the rate of $100 a month; and that he in common with the engineers of the *Andrew Fletcher* and *Illinois*, while lying at the wharfs of the City, be required to provide their board.

Mr. **Barton** then presented the following, which was also passed:

Resolved, That **James Fitzpatrick** be appointed watchman at Quarantine, at a salary of $75 a month, to date from April 1, 1870.

Mr. **Barton** then reported that he had received an offer of a room in the Guarantee and Indemnity Building, Exchange-place, at $1,000 a year after the 1st of May. The Commissioners decided upon taking it for an office, and directed their counsel, Mr. **Johnson**, to obtain a lease of it.

Some desultory and almost inaudible discussion relative to the Quarantine Police was carried on for a time in whispers. It was proposed to make some arrangement whereby the Commissioners can appoint suitable men, invested with all the powers of Metropolitan Police, heretofore or hereafter, and who shall be paid by the State. It was also suggested that an application be made to the Chairman of the Financial Committee for a further appropriation of $5,000 to defray the expense of this force. The matter, however, is still open for discussion, not having taken the form of a resolution. The meeting then adjourned.

Daring Robbery at Mid-day in this City.

About 12 M. yesterday, a robbery of an unusually daring character was committed in one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the City, the victim being an inoffending German merchant named **Deiderick Mahken**, residing at No. 203 Bowery. It appears that at the hour mentioned Mr. **Mahken** was standing on the Bowery but a few feet distant from his residence when he was suddenly assailed by four ruffians, who robbed him of his watch and chain, worth $35, and kicked and beat him in a desperate manner. Having accomplished their purpose his assailants fled leaving Mr. **Mahken** stupefied at the suddenness of the attack. Possessing but a limited knowledge of the English tongue, it was with difficulty he could make known his loss and in the meantime all traces of [illegible] Police Court and fully committed, bail being refused. The Police express themselves sanguine of effecting the arrest of the other parties connected with this robbery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. **Henry Bergh** delivered his popular lecture, entitled "Fair Play," before the members of Alexander Chapel, at Nos. 7 and 9 King-street, near Macdougal-street, last evening. There was a good attendance, and the speaker was frequently applauded. The next lecture at the chapel will be given by Dr. **Griscom** on the 29th inst.

The gentlemen composing the "Vesper Quartette," of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Messrs. **G. Stevens**, **J. Oscar Stevens**, **James H. Miller** and **Henry Chapman**, with Mr. **G. B. Davis** as accompanist, will give a vocal concert at the North New-York Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening. These gentlemen being fine vocalists, a good entertainment may be expected.

The sale of the Rice library is proceeding at the rooms of one of our Broadway auctioneers, and will occupy several evenings. It comprises several thousand volumes, but is not especially noticeable, except for its collection of *Americana*, said to have cost $14,000. In some departments of literature, the library is noticeably deficient.

The regular monthly meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Hon. **Chas. P. Daly** presiding. Resolutions commemorative of the character and the services of Hon. **Anson Burlingame** were offered by Mr. **T. B. Myers**, prefaced by some eulogistic remarks, and unanimously adopted. The balance in the treasury was reported at $1,477 45 and the receipts of 151 new books and maps was announced by the Librarian. The paper of the evening was read by Mr. **Samuel P. Dinsmore**, on the Darien Canal.

The Farmers' Club held their usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Deep and shallow plowing, apple orchards, iron as a preventive of "yellows," and cattle shipments, were discussed. A full report of the meeting will be found in the **Weekly Times**, ready to-morrow morning.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of No. 186 Pearl-street, occupied by **Isidore Arnold**, tobacco dealer. Loss on stock $1,000. The first floor is occupied by **Morris Marcus**, paints. Loss $500 by water. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000. **J. B. Carter**, dealer in cordage, at No. 144 Water-street, sustained a loss of $300. The flames were caused by throwing coals in an ash barrel.

Yesterday being the seventy-third birthday of King **William I**, of Prussia, the vessels from North Germany, in this port, hoisted their flags in celebration of the day.

At 8 o'clock last evening **Augustus Bacon**, of No. 32 Bleecker-street, entered the room of **Minnie Forrest**, at No. 166 East Houston-street, when a quarrel arose between them about some trifling matter. The woman finally drew a revolver and shot **Bacon** in the left thigh, inflicting a painful wound. She was arrested by the Seventeenth Ward Police.

The exercises of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Duane Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, No. 292 Hudson-street, near Spring, commence this evening, and will be concluded to-morrow night. They will be of a very interesting character, and will undoubtedly be largely attended.

The steamship *Hansa*, of the Bremen line, which was to have gone out at noon today with the French mail, is detained for repairs. The *Rising Star*, of Roeder's line, takes her place. She carries out only the French mail to Havre. The *Nebraska*, of Williams & Guion's line, takes out the regular European mail today.

Arrangements have been made to send out an additional mail (on Thursdays) by the Bremen Line. These arrangements will go into effect on to-morrow week.

Albert Pesser, a patient in the German Hospital and Dispensary, in Seventy-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself. The deceased was laboring under an attack of temporary derangement of mind at the time. Coroner **Flynn** will hold an inquest.

Lydia J. Grindle, aged four years, died on Monday evening, at her parents' residence, No. 120 West Twenty-sixth-street, from the effects of carbolic acid contained in a quantity of disinfecting fluid which she found in an outhouse. Death occurred an hour after the poison had been taken, despite the use of a stomach-pump.

The graduating exercises of the Senior Class of the Female Department of Grammar School No. 45 will be held on Friday, March 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Miss **Anna A. Rogers** is Principal. This is the largest female grammar school in the world.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge **Bedford**, yesterday, **James Clark** was placed on trial, charged with burglariously entering the store of Messrs. **Barton, Alexander & Waller**, No. 68 Beekman-street, on the night of Jan. 21, and taking over $1,300 worth of pistols, cutlery and other goods. A portion of the missing goods was found in the house where **Clark** and some others roomed. All the other parties who roomed with **Clark** have been convicted and sent to the State Prison on the same charge. The evidence in his case, however, failed to convict him and he was acquitted.

Mary Wood, of Sixty-second-street and Madison-avenue, quarreled last night with **Bridget Dillon**, when the latter stabbed her in the face and neck with a pair of shears. **Bridget** was arrested by the Nineteenth Precinct Police.

John Donohue, of No. 386 First-avenue, fell yesterday in the street and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John E. Shelley, of No. 579 Greenwich-street, fell yesterday through the hatchway of No. 552 Pearl-street, from the third to the first floor, breaking his shoulder-blade and receiving other severe injuries. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. **W. E. Field**, described as of middle age, and residing at No. 59 Carroll-street, and by trade a painter, has been sued by **Marietta Dickerson**, aged twenty-three, for breach of promise of marriage. The damages were laid at $10,000. In the City Court, yesterday, the jury, at the close of a two days' trial, returned a verdict for plaintiff of $1,000.

Several of the druggists lately indicted for neglecting to stamp bottles of perfumery, offered for sale, have paid the fines into Court.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge **Pratt**, the jury brought in a verdict for $2,000 damages against **Louis Maisteller** for injuries inflicted by him on **Charles Wenziger**, at a ball in the German Dramatic Hall, on the 26th January last.

The total deaths for the week have been 149. The principal causes have been: Consumption, 24; convulsions, 13; disease of the brain, 13; pneumonia, 10; cancer, 8; 4 have died of small-pox, 4 of old age, one of typhus fever, and 1 of cholera morbus. The deaths comprise 28 men, 40 women, 53 boys and 28 girls.

John Stover, of Staten Island, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner **Jones**, on account of want of evidence to convict him of having known the plate for proprietary stamps which came into his possession to be a counterfeit.

The Ninth Warders, opposed to the selling of the surplus land at Prospect Park, have called a meeting for Friday night, in the Academy of Music.

The United States Marshal arrested, yesterday, **J. R. Lanrent**, residing in Classon-avenue, between Sackett and De Graw streets, for having in his possession a counterfeit plate for the printing of twenty-five cent currency stamps. At the request of his counsel, Mr. **Pearsall**, the examination was adjourned till Thursday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. **Aaron Burrill** was instantly killed at the Bergen-avenue station of the Newark and New-York Railroad yesterday morning. The 5¾ train was in motion, and **Burrill**, in attempting to get upon the platform, fell under the wheels. After the train had passed his body was taken up, and was found crushed to a shapeless mass. It was removed to the residence of the elder Mr. **Burrill**, in Bergen-avenue, Bergen. The deceased was twenty-one years of age, and was engaged with his father in building operations.

The Newark Conference of the M. E. Church commences its session in St. Paul's Church, in South Sixth-street, Jersey City, today. It will make some important changes in the location of its members, a large number of whom will be assigned to new charges.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions **Geo. S. Sampson**, who was tried and found guilty upon two charges of grand larceny, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison for each offence. **John Fischer**, who was convicted of the robbery of a money-drawer in the store of Justice **Hayreck**, in Jersey City, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. **Thos. Morris**, who was convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the State Prison. **Chas. Wanger** and **Geo. Black**, for larceny, were imprisoned thirty days each in the County Jail.

Yesterday morning **Richard Fitzsimmons**, another member of the gang that assaulted **Wm. Taylor** at the Pavonia depot, in Jersey City, on Saturday evening, was arrested and was held for examination with his comrades, six in number, who are already in custody. It was Fitz-[illegible]

[illegible] made by Officer **Bayer**, in Jersey City, yesterday. [illegible] in the rear of the [illegible] Railroad [illegible] between North Third and North Second streets, contained a newly-made excavation, about two feet wide by five feet long, in which were found some garments covered with blood. In passing across the lot, Officer **Bayer** noticed the heap of new earth and the hole in the ground from which it had been taken, and upon closer inspection found a pair of gray pantaloons and a white shirt, bearing numerous bloodstains, half-buried at the bottom of the pit. Footsteps were plainly visible on the ground by the edge of the cavity.

Yesterday a large number of persons from New-York, Brooklyn, and suburban cities, who were in search of missing relatives, visited the Hudson County Jail to view the body of the unknown man who was found in an almost lifeless condition on the railroad track near Weehawken, on Thursday last, and who died subsequently in the Jail. None of the unhappy visitors were able to recognize the body and its identity is still unknown.

Ferdinand Tuck, a Newark watchmaker, who carried on business formerly in a small shop on Springfield-avenue, was lodged in the Police-station to answer a batch of complaints made by persons who had left their watches with him for repairs, and who had failed to recover them. **Tuck** was arrested some time ago, and was bailed by Police Officer **Korner**, for trial. He "jumped his bail," and for a long time the search for him that was commenced was fruitless. Detective **Fischer** found him yesterday in this city, and took him to Newark, the fugitive accompanying the detective without waiting for a requisition.

A concert was given at the Westminster (Presbyterian) Church, on Monday. Mr. **J. M. Loretz**, of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, presided at the organ, and Mr. **W. C. Baird**, of New-York, sang to the entire satisfaction of the large audience assembled.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Morristown, N. J., located on Morris-street, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop **Janes**. The new church was crowded to overflowing at each of the services held yesterday, and a large assemblage of the clergy of the State were present.

"Mush" **McDonald**, an old offender, who has for several months eluded the vigilance of the Newark Police officers, or frightened them by his threats, has been arrested and lodged in the County Jail at Newark, to answer three charges of assault which have been standing against him since last September.

Yesterday morning a young man from this city was detected in a new swindling trick in Newark. He requested change for a $10 bill in the store of Mr. **Geo. H. Boasch**, No. 27 Park-place, and was given one $5 bill and five $1 bills. He returned six $1 bills almost immediately, and asked the proprietor if he had not made a mistake, demanding at the same time $4 more. The store-keeper observed that the young man's cheek had suddenly increased in size and seizing him, he soon found the missing $5 bill in his mouth. The detected swindler was taken to the Police-station where he gave his name as **Andrew Robinson**. He was committed.

John Oulander was held to bail by Recorder **Martindale**, of Jersey City, yesterday, to answer a charge of atrocious assault upon Mrs. **Homer**, in her house in Pavonia-avenue. The examination showed that Mrs. **Homer** came to the house to collect rent, when she was attacked by **Oulander**, who was armed with a beer bottle. Mrs. **Homer** was severely cut upon her head and face.

The inquest upon the body of the boy **James Jackson**, who was run over by a coal-train on the Morris and Essex Railroad two weeks ago, was concluded before Coroner **Crane**, in Hoboken, at a very late hour on Monday night. The testimony of Dr. **Chabert** was to the effect that the boy did not die from the injuries, but from congestion of the lungs, and the verdict affirmed the physician's opinion.

Detective **Mahon**, of Jersey City, yesterday arrested **James Moore**, an alleged cotton thief, who had for some time been engaged in stealing cotton from trucks crossing the ferry.

Last evening, as the 9¼ Washington train was backing into the depot at Jersey City, a valuable freight-horse accidentally strayed on the track and was run over by two of the trucks. The shock caused one of the latter to jump off the track, but sinking into the soft earth, prevented any further injury.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, March 22.—Lieut. **Allyn Cabron**, First Artillery, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Whipple, Va., to report thence to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Brevet Lieut.-Col. **Simeon Smith**, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty....By direction of the Secretary of War, the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, or officers acting as such, stationed at any permanent post from and to which the only means of general transportation is by Government wagons, may, upon the request of any commissioned officer, approved by the commanding officer of the post, cause plain wooden furniture, such as bedsteads, tables, desks, benches, wardrobes, &c., to be made by their own mechanics or by the company mechanics, if detailed for the purpose, for the quarters of the officers or barracks of the enlisted men, out of any Government lumber not required for other special purpose, or boxes in which Quartermasters' or subsistence stores have been transported. Such furniture will not be removed from the point, but will be taken up and carried upon the Quartermaster's returns as public property.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 22.—The market for American Securities is steady. The following table shows the course of Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.
Consols for money	93	93⅛
Consols for account	93⅛	93⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	90⅛	90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89⅛	89⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	89⅛	89⅛
United States 10-40s	86⅛	86⅛
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	115⅛	115⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	21⅛	21⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	29	28⅛

[The closing Liverpool and London markets were not received, owing to the interruption of the land wires.]

Frankfort, March 22.—United States Five-Twenty Bonds opened flat at 95⅛ and closed flat at 95@95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

Paris, March 22.—The Bourse opened firm, closed dull. Rentes opened at 74f. and closed at 73f. 97c.

Antwerp, March 22.—Petroleum opened heavy, and closed flat at 56½f.

Bremen, March 22.—Petroleum opened quiet, and closed active at 7 thalers.

Hamburg, March 22.—Petroleum opened and closed firm at 15 marcbancos 10 schillings.

Havre, March 22.—Cotton opened quiet, and closed declining; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 137f.; Low Middling, afloat, 132½f.

London, March 22—11 A. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay from the 1st to the 19th inst. have been 52,000 bales. Sugar quiet and steady for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Turpentine dull and unchanged. Refined Petroleum is dull at 1s. 9d. ₱ gallon.

Liverpool, March 22.—Cotton—The market opened quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. At 1½ P. M., the quotations were: 11⅛d.@11¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 11⅜d.@11½d. for Middling Orleans. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but firm. Flour dull. Wheat—9s. 2d. ₱ cental for California White; the receipts of Wheat at this port the past three days were 30,000 quarters, nearly all of which was American. Corn—27s. 3d. ₱ quarter for European. Provisions—Lard, 63s. ₱ cwt. Pork—91s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for extra prime Mess.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Ills., March 22.—Exchange firm. Flour dull at $3 70@$5 25 for Spring Extras. Wheat dull; No. 1, 84c.@87c.; No. 2, 74⅛c.@74¾c.; in the afternoon, No. 2 irregular at 74¼c.@74¾c., cash and seller April. Corn dull at 72½c. for No. 2; 68c. for New, no grade. Oats dull at 37½c.@37⅝c. for No. 2. Rye quiet at 67c.@67½c. for No. 2. Barley nominally 55c.@65c. for No. 2. Highwines advanced 1c.; sales at 94c. in wood, 95c. in iron-bound. Provisions flat. Mess Pork, $25. Lard, 13½c.@14c. Live Hogs quiet at $8 12½@$8 85 for Common to Extra. Cattle dull at $5 50@$7 40 for fair Cows to choice Shipping Steers. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs.

Cincinnati, March 22.—Flour steady. Wheat steady. Corn dull at 76c.@78c. Oats dull at 49c.@54c. Rye, 83c.@88c. Barley, 90c.@$1 10. Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 21½c. Tobacco firm and in fair demand; sales 120 hhds. at $3 75@$50 60 for frosted trash to light leaf. Whisky dull and nominal at 92c. Provisions firmer and quiet. Mess Pork firm; sales at $26 50; asking $26 75 at the close. Bulk Meats—9¾c. for Shoulders, with no sales; 13¼c.@14¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides, with small sales. Bacon—Shoulders held at 10¾c., with no sales; Clear Rib Sides were in fair demand and sold at 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Sides held at 15¼c., with no sales. Lard—14c.@14¼c. for Steam; Leaf was not offered freely, and there were no sales of importance. Sugar-cured Hams—16½c.@18c. Exchange, par.

St. Louis, March 22.—Tobacco steady, but unchanged. Cotton quiet at 22c.@22½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull for all below strictly choice, which is wanted; No. 2 Spring, 78c.; do. Red Fall, $1 02½; No. 1 do. $1 08; choice to fancy, $1 15@$1 20. Corn buoyant; Yellow, 79½c.@81c.; White, 82c.@85c. Oats dull at 50c.@52½c. Barley firm at $1 10 for Missouri Fall. Rye firm at 72c.@75c. Whisky steady at 92c.@93c. Pork quiet at $26 25@$26 50. Dry-salted Meats dull at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 13¼c.@13⅜c. for Clear Rib, and 14¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon dull at 10½c. for Shoulders, 14¼c. for Clear Rib, and 15¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominal. Cattle unchanged. Live Hogs dull at $7 50@$8 50. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

Philadelphia, March 22.—Cotton firmer; Middling Upland, 23½c.@24c. Flour—Very small business; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 12½@$5 75; Ohio and Southern do., $5 25@$6 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 22@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. Rye steady at 95c. Corn held firmly at 91c.@93c. Oats quiet at 54c.@55c. Barley excessively dull. Petroleum better, held at 19½c. for Crude, 32½c. for Refined. Groceries dull. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $26 50. Lard, 14c.@14½c. Whisky dull at 98c.@$1 forwood, and $1 00@$1 01 for iron bound.

Baltimore, March 22.—Cotton dull, with more sellers than buyers; Middling, 23c.; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 95 bales; total, 195 bales; exports [illegible]

Louisville, March 22.—Tobacco—Sales [illegible] Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, [illegible] Bacon—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib, [illegible] Clear Sides, 16c. Lard—Prime leaf, 16c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 19c. Whisky—Raw dull at 89c. Bulk Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.

Toledo, March 22.—Flour dull. Wheat declining; Regular White Michigan held at $1 11, with $1 10 bid; Amber Michigan, $1 05; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2, $1 03½. Corn declining; No. 1 Old, 84c.; Old, 85c.; New, 78c. Oats advancing; No. 2, 45c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,300 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn.

Albany, March 22.—The market for Wheat is dull; choice White is scarce and in request. Rye lower; State nominally 98c.@99c. Corn firm, with a moderate request and a good supply; small sales of Yellow at the Central Elevator at 98c. Nothing was done in Barley. The market for Oats favors buyers; small sales at the Susquehanna depot at 57c.

Milwaukee, March 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at 84¼c. for No. 1; 78⅛c. for No. 2. Oats firmer at 40c. for fresh No. 2. Corn advancing, held at 68c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, March 22.—Cotton quiet at 21½c.@22½c.; receipts, 508 bales; exports, 1,000 bales. Flour, $4 25@$4 50 for Superfine. Corn, 98c.@99c. Oats, 60c.@62c. Lard, 14½c.@15½c. Pork, $27 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 11½c.; Sides, 16½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c.

New-Orleans, March 22.—Cotton very dull and unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; net receipts, 2,176 bales; coastwise, 88 bales; total, 2,264 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,808 bales; sales, 1,835 bales; stock, 210,494 bales.

Boston, March 22.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; Middling, 23¾c.; net receipts, 25 bales; coastwise, 1,275 bales; total, 1,300 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 13,500 bales.

Galveston, March 22.—Cotton irregular; Good Ordinary nominally 19¼c.; receipts, 452 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,780 bales; coastwise, 236 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 34,264 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., March 22.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 43½c.@44c. Resin quiet; Strained, $1 55@$1 57½. Crude Turpentine unchanged. Tar quiet at $1 80. Cotton dull; Low Middling, 20c.

Mobile, Ala., March 22.—Cotton dull; Middling, 22¼c.; receipts, 158 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,987 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 68,754 bales.

Norfolk, Va., March 22.—Cotton quiet and weak; Low Middling, 21c.; receipts, 467 bales; exports coastwise, 548 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

Savannah, Ga., March 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 22¼c.; receipts, 1,251 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 53,756 bales.

Charleston, S. C., March 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 22¼c.@22⅜c.; receipts, 74 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 18,805 bales.

Augusta, Ga., March 22.—Cotton weak and lower; Middling nominally 21c.; sales 279 bales; receipts 239 bales.

Detroit, March 22.—Wheat firm; Extra White, $1 24¼; No. 1 White, $1 14. Oats, 48c. Barley, $1 60 ₱ cental.

Cleveland, March 22.—Grain dull and nominal.

[Advertisement.]

The Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.—We refer, of course to **Knox's**; for, beyond doubt, for exquisite beauty, novel and picturesque design and skillful workmanship, **Knox's** last production stands matchless and unrivaled. Call at his store, No. 212 Fulton-st., and select your Spring Hat.

Weather Report.

New-York, Tuesday, March 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Raining	41
Portland	S. W.	Cloudy	41
Boston	N. W.	Clear	40
New-York	W.	Clear	48
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	52
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	44
Washington	N. W.	Clear	40
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	50
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	56
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	40
Augusta, Ga.	—	Cloudy	62
Oswego	W.	Snowing	28
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	36
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	40
Chicago	S. E.	Snowing	30
Louisville	N. W.	Cloudy	40
Mobile	N. E.	Foggy	65
New-Orleans	—	Foggy	64
Key West	E.	Cloudy	74
Havana	E.	Clear	73

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Virginia	March 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Nemesis	March 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	March 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	March 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	March 24	New-York	Bremen.
Rising Star	March 24	New-York	Stettin.
Deutschland	March 26	New-York	Bremen.
Anglia	March 26	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Brussels	March 26	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR RIO AND HAVANA.

North America	March 23	New-York	Rio.
Missouri	March 24	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nebraska*, at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River, until 10½ A. M. For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *North America*, at 1 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, at 2 P. M. For France only, via Havre, by the *Rising Star*, at 12 M. For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:33, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

March 22—*In steam-ship Cimbria, for London and Hamburg.*—Ludwig Loewe, G. Bodemer and family, Miss Julie Metzer, S. Harris, Charles G. Weld, W. G. Weld and lady, K. Kohn, J. H. Mayer, Aug. Schwebel, Jos. Adams, F. Kahn, L. M. Kahn, Jacob Baschinski, L. Fink and lady, Henry Doerfner and lady, J. Loewe, E. Barthelmes, M. Helfrich, Miss M. Muller, J. B. Hirsch, N. Lovinger, S. Lovinger.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Douglas, M. M. Miller, Mrs. Sterling, J. C. Reed, J. R. Lee, A. Bernheimer, H. H. Parker, A. Brown, Geo. Loomis, W. H. P. Beach, J. Patterson, C. Knowls, J. Sanderson, D. McGee, J. Connolly, J. McGee, P. McGee, T. Riley, J. O'Brien, W. Redmond, W. Fewand, P. Welch, J. Manyn, J. Fewand, Geo. Freary, M. Molloy.

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—Mrs. Williams and son, J. Bauer, R. Hudgins, W. Halton, D. W. Ford, Mrs. Towne and daughter, J. Probst, wife, child and servant, Miss Jenny Probst, Miss Kate Carpenter, J. Harbeson, Mrs. Armstrong, E. Edgerton, Miss Mary Cooper, Mrs. Tairmer, W. Warsham, Mrs. Gillott, L. Kingsbury, Chas. Kennedy and wife.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Mrs. Julia Agnes Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Savary, Geo. P. Worden, Chas. E. Griswold, Bernard C. Coffin, Enrique M. Trasupas, Joseph C. Willets, Carlisto F. Romero, R. D. Saunders, J. A. Hayne, Augustus Hoeck, W. M. Greene, Dr. Caldwell.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 59 | Sun sets..... 6 15 | Moon rises.12 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 35 | Gov. Island. 1 24 | Hell Gate.. 2 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 22.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro Feb. 24, Bahia 25th, Pernambuco March 2, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. 9th inst., at 2 A. M., spoke the outward-bound steamer South America, in the Para River; 17th, took a heavy gale from W. N. W. which lasted until the afternoon of the 20th; after which had fine weather to the Hook; 21st, lat. 38 10 N., lon. 73 04 W., passed a large quantity of floating joiner work, sailor's chests, &c., supposed to be the upper works of some steamer.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., March 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston March 10, via Key West 15th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans March 11, S. W. Pass 12th, and Havana 17th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans March 11, via Havana 17th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, March 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Shanghai Dec. 2, with teas to A. A. Low & Bro. Lay wind-bound in the river until the 25th. Passed Anjier Dec. 19; was 11 ds. south of Java Head before meeting the SE. trades; was becalmed 5 ds. in the lat. of 20 S 75 E.; passed the [illegible] National Eagle, from Liverpool (Jan. 10) for Boston; March 2, took a pilot, 107 ds from the light ship.

Bark Jonathan Godfrey, (of Boston,) Bears, Sagua, 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Everhard Delius, (N. G.) Herbath, Bremen, 50 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. Pavenstedt & Co.; came a Southern passage; [illegible] spoke brig Annie Gardiner, from [illegible] for New-York, 27 ds. out.

Bark Abraham Skalle, (Nor.) [illegible], Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. [illegible] lat. 23 32 N., lon. 53 W., spoke bark Southern Cross (Br.) from Columbo, for London, 84 ds. out. [illegible] passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, thence had stormy N. W. gales 6 ds N. of Hatteras. Feb. 22, lat. 25 26, lon. 60 30, spoke bark St. Lawrence, (Br.,) from —, for Demerara.

Bark Ilva, (of Cape Town,) School, Algoa Bay Jan. 5, with hides and wool to Bruguiere & Thebaud. Has been 50 ds. W. of Bermuda with northerly gales.

Bark Johann Kessler, (N. G.,) Rabe, Newcastle 44 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Ploen, (Nor.,) Knutsen, Bordeaux 57 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Anita Owen, (of Portland, Me.,) Pettengill, Matanzas, 10 ds., with sugar to order, vessel to Thompson & Hunter; sailed in company with bark D. Chipman and R. H. Purington, for New-York.

Brig Florence, Rathburn, Galveston Feb. 18, with cotton, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Mary A. Benson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Howard, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales; split sails, &c.

Schr. S. B. Franklin, Mooers, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell.

Brig Flora, (Br.,) Laprelle, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Henry De Cordova & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Wimona, of and for Portland, Me.; 12th inst., had a violent gale from S. to S. S. E., with much rain; 16th, had a gale from W. N. W. to N. W., very cold; 18th, had another gale from N. W., with snow; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Waverly, Terry, Trinidad 15 ds., with sugar to Latassa & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. 18th, off Hatteras, saw a lot of wreck stuff, comprising joiner work, &c.

Brig Gambia, (of Bucksport,) Gilley, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to R. H. Howell—vessel to R. B. Buck & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy weather; 18th inst., in a N. N. W. gale, was boarded by a sea, which swept decks and washed away part of deck-load; stove boat, lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Zampa, (of East Machias,) Jewett, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Fabing—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Had moderate weather to lat. 30; since had N. W. gales; 18th, no lat., &c., saw a herm. brig with mainsail, topgallantsail and royal gone, and a number of vessels to leeward, all laying to; blowing heavy.

Schr. Mary E. Fenwick, (of Milton, Del.,) Dasey, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester. Had fine weather to Hatteras, thence was 5 ds. with N. and N. W. gales. Sld. in co. with schr. Wm. Deming, for New-York.

Schr. Mary Jane, (of Barrington, N. S.,) Nickerson, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. J. L. Leach, Dowdy, Elizabethport, for Brunswick, Ga.

Schr. C. H. Spofford, Williams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. M. J. Loughton, Loughton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Wm. H. French, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Cambridgeport, Mass.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel G. Sawyer, Bishop, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Cynthia Jayne, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Zayla, Crowell, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to J. Young.

Schr. Geo. Nevenger, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. P. L. Smith, Burke, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Miller, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cabinet, De Wolfe, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Davidson, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Crawford, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Providence.
Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Providence.
Schr. Dart, Martin, Stamford.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Brookhaven.
Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. John Losier, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Ida Jayne, Jayne, Brookhaven.
Schr. Odine, Mason, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Ceres, Daws, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Moth, Stafford, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. J. Kensel, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Chas. Lovering, Macomber, Taunton.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.
Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Nickerson, Brookhaven.
Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Brookhaven.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Stony Brook.
Schr. Annie Valentine, Smith, Brookhaven.
Schr. Niger, Thompson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sharp Shooter, Flynn, Connecticut River.
Schr. Vermillion, Nickerson, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Angler, Bessey, Wareham.
Schr. Henry Castoff, Metcalf, Wareham.
Schr. Delaware, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Gen. Marion, Potter, New-Haven.
Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. F. W. Pratt, Perry, Brookhaven.
Schr. Anidir, Kissam, Brookhaven.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Below.

Bark Goethe, (N. G.,) Koch, from Girgenti 68 ds. (Was boarded March 22 by pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cimbria, for Hamburg; Etna, for Liverpool via Halifax; Leo, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Niagara, for Norfolk; barks Chattanooga, for Adelaide; R. W. Griffiths, for Matanzas; brig Sarah Gilmore, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 22.—Arr. steamer Centipede, fm. Philadelphia; barks Chieftain, Aguadilla; Regina, Ponce; John Aviles, Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22.—Arr. steam-ship Manhattan, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 21, A. M.—Arr. bark May Stetson, Cienfuegos 23 ds., Boston; schrs. Atlanta and Empress, Rockland, New-York; E. C. Smith, Wellfleet, do.; B. P. Chase, do.; Maggie Cummins, Cohasset, Philadelphia; Kate E. Rich, Rockport, Me., do.; Lalla Rookh, Wellfleet, Deal's Island; Winged Racer, Boston, Virginia; Marcus Hunter, Port Johnson, Portland; Whitney Long, Boston, Savannah; Edward King, Hoboken, Boston; Bay State, Rockport, Me., Norfolk; Amelia, Newburyport, Newcastle, Del.; James Neilson, Taunton, to discha

Sld. brig John Aviles; schrs. Winged Racer, Ocean Wave, Addie F. Stimpson, Gen. Washington, Allen Lewis, Laconia and Amelia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 22.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Caroline, from Sagua; Chattanooga, from Porto Rico; schrs. Sophia and Iris, from the West Indies.

Sld. ship Annie Fish, for Baltimore.

The brig Amelia, from West Indies, picked up the crew of the bark Sarah King, 9 ds. from the West Indies, which sunk on the 14th inst. No lat. given.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 22.—Arr. bark Nile, from Cape De Verde.

Cld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; schr. Surprise, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Cld. ships Kingston, for Liverpool, with 32,000 sacks of wheat; Gentoo, for Baker's Island.

Sld. ship Eddystone, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22.—Cld. steam-ships El Cid, for New-York; James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat James Avery, No. 9, anchored at Staten Island this A. M., (22d,) reports seeing the outer red buoy of Gedney's Channel, No. 2, 19th, 45 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Spoken, &c.

Forgot—Fr. bark, from Buenos Ayres for Bordeaux, Feb. 18, lat. 2 N., lon. 35.

J. K. Manning—schr., of and for Philadelphia from Cienfuegos, March 19, no lat., &c.

Morelight—schr., Blatchford, from Cardenas for Calais, March 20, off Barnegat.—(By pilot-boat David Mitchell, No. 3.)

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., March 4, brig Rising Sun, to sail 10th for New-York.

HALIFAX, March 22.—The steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool for New-York, put in here today short of coal.

French Clocks.

REAL BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES.

PARIS FANCY GOODS,

FANS, OPERA-GLASSES,

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,

NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH.

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OF FREE LOVERS.
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WHAT THEY THINK, WHAT THEY DO, AND WHAT THEY ARE.

THEIR THEORY AND PRACTICES—THEIR LOCALE AND PERSONNEL.

A CURIOUS RECORD OF COMMENDABLE DOINGS, AND A STARTLING EXPOSE OF DAMNABLE DOCTRINES.

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS PICTURES
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NOW READY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.

THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000, payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,
OF CONNECTICUT,
ARE BEING MARKETED WITH
GREAT SUCCESS.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS ALREADY BEEN PLACED, AND SALES ARE BEING FILLED FROM THE SECOND ISSUE.

About $2,000,000 has been expended on the road, and the work is being carried forward with the utmost vigor.

Less than $60,000 will be required to complete the line between New-Haven and Middletown, and trains will be running over that section during May.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one half of the actual cash expenditures, thus constituting a loan, on Bond and Mortgage, in Connecticut, secured by property worth double the amount of Bonds, the Company paying State and Local Taxes and the United States Income Tax.

The CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS have from the first ranked with the best securities in the market, and have justly been regarded with the utmost confidence by investors. The vast importance of the enterprise is shown at a glance, while the value of a road saving twenty-seven miles over the present most popular route between the two chief commercial and financial cities of America can scarcely be overestimated.

The continual decline in Governments has increased the desire to convert the premium which remains into INTEREST BEARING CAPITAL; and we know of no form of investment which combines all the excellencies embraced by this Loan, or offers the attractions, to those accustomed to holding Governments, which are found in the Air-Line Bonds.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and are in the form of Coupon Bonds; but can, at the option of the holder, be Registered, either with, or without, Coupons attached.

They are still offered at Par and Interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN R. R. OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT., PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

27 MILES COMPLETED, 112 MILES TO BUILD, ISSUE OF BONDS LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

This road connects St. Louis with Southeastern Illinois, Western Kentucky, and the entire railroad system of the Southeastern States by the SHORTEST AND BEST LINE. It constitutes 75 miles of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line—a part of the through line to the East by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also 100 miles of the Evansville and St. Louis road. The country adjacent, hitherto nearly destitute of railroad facilities, is thickly populated and highly productive, abounding in mineral products. THE SALT WORKS OF GALLATIN COUNTY, on this line, now worked, are of unlimited capacity, and are the only ones within 500 miles of St. Louis.

THE COAL BEDS UNDERLYING IT ARE THE RICHEST IN ILLINOIS. The demand for coal at St. Louis will alone fully employ the road, while the profits thereon within the limit of three years will more than pay the interest upon the entire debt of the Company. The road will control a large and profitable local business, an exceedingly valuable through traffic, and will pay without fail the interest on its bonds, as well as handsome dividends upon the capital stock.

In offering these securities for sale, we refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, prepared by General E. F. Winslow, President, and by Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Director, containing a highly favorable statement, signed by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., one of the most distinguished railway constructors and engineers of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend the above-named securities as a perfectly safe and profitable investment. Further particulars furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.